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ABSTRACT

This report provides information on 12 indicators of child and adolescent health, education, and economic status in West Virginia at the state and county level. It includes a state profile, a minority profile, and 55 county profiles. Each of the indicators is discussed on a state-wide basis. The bulk of the report consists of one-page county profiles, each of which contains a chart showing the percentage increase or decrease in each of the 12 indicators from 1980 to 1991, actual rates in each period, state rate, and county rank. Tables outlining county demographic and family income data are also presented. The report documents several alarming trends. First, nearly 30 percent of West Virginia women giving birth for the first time are starting families with significant disadvantages, falling into at least 2 of 3 categories: they have less than 12 years of schooling, they are unmarried, or they are under age 20. The state's unmarried teen pregnancy rate also increased by 60 percent from 1980 to 1991. On the positive side, the report notes that rates have declined significantly for infant and child mortality, high school dropouts, and overall teenage pregnancy. Appendixes provide information about indicator definitions, methodology, and sources, along with the raw data for each county. (MDM)

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1993 County Profiles of Child Well-Being

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**1993 County Profiles
of Child Well-Being**



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WV KIDS COUNT is inspired by KIDS COUNT projects across the country and owes much to all of them for ideas and guidance. WV KIDS COUNT is particularly grateful for the magnificent Georgia KIDS COUNT Fact Book; their 1992 book has been our inspiration this year. We are also grateful to the many advocates who identify ways to help kids count including KIDS COUNT Missouri, California Now, Margaret Brodkin, Richard Louv, Amy Hatkoff and Karen Kelly Klopp.

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Foreword

The 1993 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book is the second annual profile of the condition of West Virginia's children. A project of the West Virginia Task Force on Children, Youth and Families in collaboration with the West Virginia University Survey Research Center, WV KIDS COUNT brings together the best available data to measure the health, economic, educational and social well-being of children in West Virginia.

In 1989, the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Center for the Study of Social Policy launched KIDS COUNT. This initiative is premised on the belief that the more the public and policy-makers know about the status and needs of children, the greater the likelihood those needs will be addressed.

The 1993 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book measures twelve indicators of child and adolescent health, education and economic status. It also includes background information for each county, including demographic and family income data. This year's WV KIDS COUNT Data Book uses three new indicators to provide more information and to highlight preschool educational opportunity. The new indicators are: percent low birth-weight babies; percent of children in poverty served by Head Start; and percent children approved for free and reduced school meals. County level information on the percentage of children in poverty and the percentage of single-parent families is not updatable in 1991 because this data is from the census and is updated by county every ten years.

Funded in 1991, WV KIDS COUNT is one of 47 similar projects in other states.

KIDS COUNT believes this data is very important to understanding how our families and children are faring, and so this and other 1990 demographic data is included.

Last year's WV KIDS COUNT Data Book inspired community action for at-risk children and inspired many stories about the needs of children in the state's print and broadcast media. WV KIDS COUNT mini-grants also helped support community action and will be continued in the upcoming year. WV KIDS COUNT will continue to identify and educate leaders in the community. KIDS COUNT asks others to consider how they might join in support of the children of West Virginia. We all need to do more. To join a constituency for children and become part of the solution, call 1-800-834-8323.

The 1993 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book consists of a national profile, a state profile, a minority profile and 55 county profiles, all of which document the status of children in West Virginia. Most of the indicators and background facts are expressed as percentages or rates. All the actual numbers behind the percentages and rates appear in the Appendices.

Trend data is based on the rates or percentages of each indicator or background fact. In some trend data, the rounded values for an indicator or background fact are the same for both 1980 and 1991, which seems to indicate that there is not a percent change. However, a percent change is occurring. This is due to rounding of the figures to one decimal place, if the entire figure was presented, then the difference in the 1980 figure and the 1991 figure would be visible. In most cases there is a change whether it be large or small.

When reading the percent change, please note that a large percent change may only be indicative of an actual increase or decrease of a few cases. This occurs when there are only small numbers of cases, for example: Child Deaths, Infant Mortality, Teen Injury Deaths.

For Low Birth-Weight, Infant Mortality, Child Death, Teen Births, Births to Unmarried Teens, Teen Injury Deaths and Births to Mothers with Less Than a 12th Grade Education, the 1980 value is the average of 1978, 1979 and 1980, and the 1991 value is the average of 1989, 1990 and 1991. The 1980 High School Drop-

outs is the average of 3 school years: 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; figures for the 1991 value is the average of 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 school years.

A composite county rank appears in the upper right corner of each county profile. It was derived by conversion of scores to give each indicator equal weight. The composite scores were then ranked, 1=best, 55=worst.

Each of the 12 indicators is also ranked in sequential order from best (1) to worst (55). This ranking was obtained by simply ranking the rate or percentage from best to worst. These individual indicator rankings appear on each of the county pages under the county rank column and are based on 1991 data.

Whenever there was a tie of two or more counties, they were all assigned the same rank, e.g., if four counties tied at ranking position 1, they were all assigned a ranking position of 1, then the next county was ranked 5.

Caution should be used in interpreting the results of the rankings. Some indicators - the Child Death Rate, for example - document relatively rare events. For example, the county that is ranked 3rd for a particular indicator may have a value of 2 percent,

while the county that is ranked 25th may have a value of 4 percent.

This year's WV KIDS COUNT Data Book uses three new indicators. Therefore, comparisons between 1992 and 1993 composite county rankings should not be made.

Each county profile includes a bar graph that displays the percent change between 1980 and 1991 for each indicator. The state profile contains national comparison data, while the county profiles compare the counties to the state average.

"NA" indicates that data were not available; "NM" is used when the 1980 data is zero, and the 1991 data is any value above zero, because a percent change from zero cannot be calculated. When the 1980 data is any value above zero, and the 1991 data is zero, the percent change shown is always 100 percent.

Mapping - The legends located on each map are categorized by utilizing the percentiles of each indicator. The percentiles are the 25th, 50th and 75th quartiles. The counties were divided into four equal groups (percentiles) based on the percentage or rate. By using the percentiles, a meaningful scale is created so that comparisons could be made across regions.

Overview And Key Findings

This year's WV KIDS COUNT Data Book once again documents alarming trends in the lives and futures of too many of our state's children.

Two striking themes emerge in looking at this year's data book. The most alarming trend is the increasing numbers of new families who start off with incredible disadvantage. According to the 1993 KIDS COUNT Data Book, almost 30% of West Virginia women giving birth for the first time have at least two of three strikes against them. They either have less than twelve years of schooling, or they are unmarried or they are under age twenty. Alarmingly, West Virginia's unmarried teen pregnancy rate has worsened by 60.1 percent from 1980 to 1991. Almost one-half of West Virginia's school children are receiving free or reduced-priced meals, reflecting widespread financial distress. While the state has made progress in reducing the percent of all births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education, still more than 25% of the state's births are to these vulnerable mothers.

Head Start is doing a commendable job serving many at-risk, low-income children in West Virginia. However, only 42.9% of those eligible are being served. Research shows that disadvantaged children without early childhood education are at enormous risk for school failure and for dropout.

The second theme is that West Virginia is making enormous progress with many child well-being measures, and this progress is teaching us what we need to do to make things better for children and families. Health outcomes for children have improved, and the number of high school dropouts have reduced dramatically. These improvements are the

How West Virginia's Children Are Doing

WV KIDS COUNT Indicator	State Trends	County Trends
Percent low birth-weight babies	1.5% Worse	30 Counties Better
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.6% Better	43 Counties Better
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	26.5% Better	36 Counties Better
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	17.9% Better	46 Counties Better
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	60.1% Worse	54 Counties Worse
Percent high school dropouts	35.0% Better	53 Counties Better
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	7.7% Better	31 Counties Better
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	19.0% Better	54 Counties Better

Overview And Key Findings, continued

result of years of public discussion and new programs that are now paying off. During the last ten years, great attention has been paid to both the percent of high school dropouts and the infant mortality rate. New programs have emerged, and these are paying off with dramatic improvements. From 1980 to 1991, the dropout rate improved by 35 percent, and the infant mortality rate improved by 32.6 percent.

The well-being of children is inseparable from the well-being of their families and their communities. As Doug Nelson, Executive Director of the Casey Foundation, says, "Individual issues of drug abuse, delinquency, school failure, child neglect, family breakdown and teen pregnancy cannot be addressed unless there is an impact on the community poverty, violence, deterioration and hopelessness that breeds these human hardships. Therefore . . . citizens have got to start thinking about communities — not just problems, not just individuals, not just families, but whole communities as the client and object of all of our human service investments."

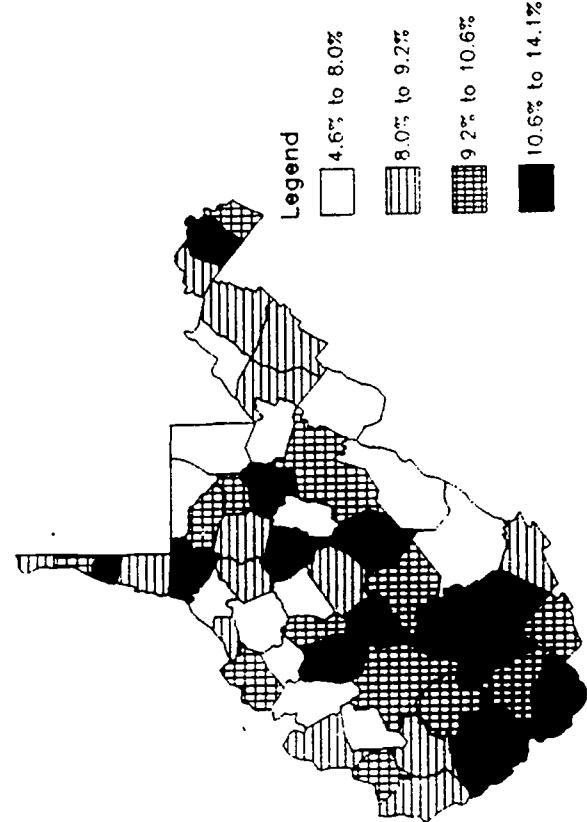
Research over the past ten years has taught much about what works. Research shows that programs that work are local and flexible. West Virginia has launched a daring human service reform movement coordinated by the Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families. This effort seeks to create family resource networks at the local level that are flexible and responsive to the needs of communities. To do this requires the active involvement of private sector leaders from business, civic and religious communities. This partnership between the private and the public sectors will improve coordination of services

for needy families and reduce the fragmentation and duplication of effort in the current service system. Community-based family resource networks combined with increased attention to and investment in prevention programs like Head Start, WIC and DAY ONE will decrease the risks young families face and provide the opportunity for more children to succeed.

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Overview And Key Findings, continued

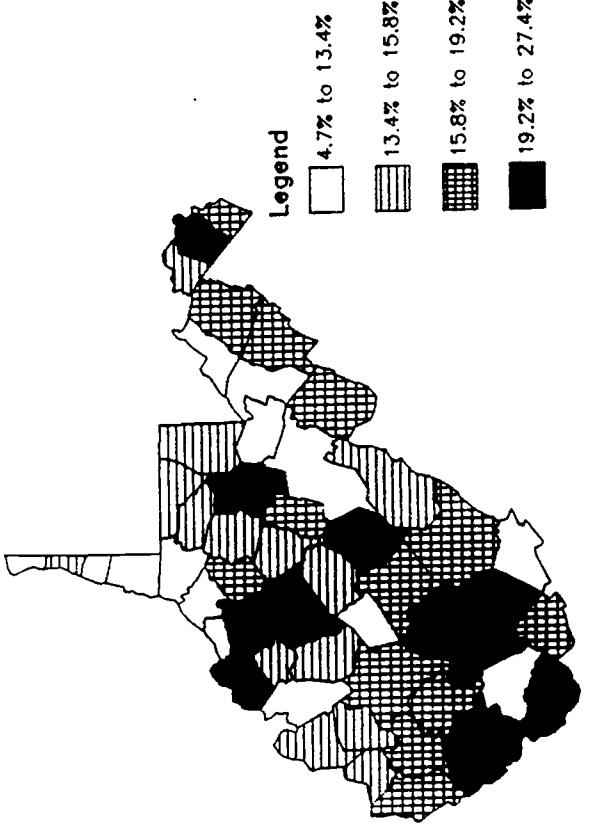
Percent Births To Unmarried Teens Ages 10-19



WHAT THE MAP TELLS US

- Twenty-five counties are worse than the state mean percent (9.5) of births to unmarried teens.
- Fourteen counties have very high percentages of births to unmarried teens; these counties are above 10.6 percent.
- The southern and more urban counties tend to have higher percentages of births to unmarried teens.

High School Dropouts



WHAT THE MAP TELLS US

- Thirty-two counties are better than the state mean percent (16.6) of high school dropouts.
- Twenty-three counties are worse than the state mean percent (16.6) of high school dropouts.
- The southern and more urban counties tend to have a higher percentage of high school dropouts.

Status Of Children By Indicator

PERCENT LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

in 1991.

Low birth-weight babies are those babies weighing less than 2,500 grams, or 5.5 pounds, at birth. Low birth-weight is associated with immediate and future risks to a newborn infant. Low birth-weight babies are forty times more likely to die during the first month of life than normal weight babies. Infants of low birth-weight account for approximately 60 percent of all infant deaths during the first year of life. Surviving low birth-weight infants, particularly those of very low birth-weight, are about three times more likely to experience severe health problems. These problems are costly for children and their families and our health and education programs.

Babies most likely to be at risk for low birth-weight are those born to young, single or low-income mothers, and also those less likely to receive early, quality prenatal care. Reducing the number of low birth-weight babies will continue as the numbers of mothers receiving prenatal care increases and when the risks of smoking, alcohol, drugs and poor nutrition are reduced.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)

There were 1,535 low birth-weight babies born in West Virginia in 1991 and 1,985 born in 1980. The percent of all West Virginia births in 1991 that were low birth-weight is 6.9. Unfortunately, we, like the nation, are making little progress in reducing this risk. The percent of African-American low birth-weight births in West Virginia grew from 12.3 percent in 1980 to 14.0 percent in 1991. The percent of white low birth-weight babies in West Virginia remained largely unchanged.

However, the low birth-weight rate in thirty of fifty-five West Virginia counties improved between 1980 and 1991. The county with the lowest percent of low birth-weight births was Morgan at 4.4 percent. The county with the highest percent of low birth-weight births was Pleasants at 10.6 percent. The county with the greatest decrease in its low birth-weight rate was Calhoun, which went from a rate of 10.7 (151 LBW births) in 1980 to 5.4 (5 LBW births)

in 1991.

However, the African-American rate improved at a greater rate than either the overall or white rate during this eleven-year period, from 23.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1980 to 13.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1991, a 42.1 percent improvement. White rates went from 11.3 to 9.0, a 20.5 percent improvement.

The lowest infant mortality rate in West Virginia was Clay County, with a rate of 2.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The most significant improvement over the eleven years is Clay County, with its rate declining from 19.2 per 1,000 in 1980 to 2.4 per 1,000 in 1991. However, because many of our counties are sparsely populated, the actual number of births and deaths are small.

Infant mortality refers to all deaths that occur to infants under one year of age. The infant mortality rate is regarded as a basic quality of life indicator for a community. It reflects the health of both the pregnant woman and the infant; it also reflects the conditions in which a child lives during his/her first year of life and the parenting the child receives.

Infant mortality in 1991 in West Virginia was slightly worse than the national average. The United States rate was 8.9, and the West Virginia rate was 9.1. Over the period of 1980 to 1991, the number of babies dying before their first birthday decreased. In 1980, the number of infant deaths was 398; in 1991, the number of infant deaths dropped to 204. These numbers translate into infant mortality rates of 13.6 to 9.1, a 32.6 percent improvement over the eleven years.

African-American infant mortality rates continue to be much higher than white infant mortality rates,

Increasing the availability of WIC is also important to improving infant mortality rates. WIC is the

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federal nutrition program for low-income pregnant women, infants and children. According to a recent government study, babies born to women who participate in WIC have a better chance of surviving their first year of life than babies born to non-participating low-income women.

CHILD DEATH RATE (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)

The child death rate is the number of deaths from all causes of children between the ages of 1 and 14, per 100,000 children of the same age. The child death rate tells us about risks to children and how much of this risk has resulted in death. Risks include health problems, exposure to hazardous conditions, inadequate supervision and intentional harm inflicted on the child. Deaths in childhood from illness and injury may be the result of a combination of factors related to child care in the home, the community or the local service system.

There were 103 child deaths in West Virginia in 1991. The child death rate for West Virginia children ages 1 to 14 was 30.0 per 100,000 children. West Virginia improved its child death rate by 26.5 percent, decreasing from 40.8 in 1980 to 30.0 in 1991.

In West Virginia, as in the United States, African-American children are more likely to die than white children before their fifteenth birthday. The African-American rate in West Virginia in 1991 was 52.6; for whites it was 29.2.

Most fatal injuries to children occur in predictable patterns and are therefore preventable. The younger the child, in fact, the higher the probability that the death could have been prevented. Strategies to prevent illness include insuring that children are immunized early enough and receive the full series of inoculations. Recent studies by the West Virginia Health Department indicate that only 48.1 percent of West Virginia's two year-olds are fully immunized. Greater access to health care can also reduce the incidence of fatal illnesses. Injury prevention can be accomplished through policies and programs that address safety at home and in the community.

PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY SERVED BY HEAD START (ages 3-4)

The Head Start program is based on the premise that all children share certain needs and that children of low-income families, in particular, can benefit from a comprehensive, interdisciplinary developmental program to meet those needs. This benchmark was chosen as one way to look at educational opportunity in West Virginia. It measures the degree to which one program is reaching the children and families it was designed to assist. There are other beneficial early childhood programs in place in West Virginia; however, there is no state or county level data kept on these programs.

In 1993, almost half of all eligible children were served by Head Start in West Virginia. In 1993, 5,742 low-income children were enrolled, or 42.9 percent of all poor children. Across the United States, slightly more than one-third, 35.7 percent, of eligible

children are reached by Head Start.

Counties reaching the highest proportion of eligible children are located in the south and the eastern panhandle of West Virginia. The more urban counties are less likely to be reaching high proportions of eligible children.

The size of the eligible population (e.g., number of poor children) appears to have little to do with the proportion of children enrolled. Some counties with the largest numbers of poor children serve a high percent of eligibles; some wealthier counties do similarly.

For all its benefits, the Head Start program has never had the funding needed for all of the children who are eligible. West Virginia became the first state to have Head Start in every school district. The Children's Defense Fund cites a study which shows the graduates of programs such as Head Start are more likely to stay in school, earn more money, own homes and cars and are less likely to be arrested. Support for Head Start must continue so that we may serve all those at-risk children who need a head start.

PERCENT CHILDREN APPROVED FOR FREE AND REDUCED SCHOOL MEALS (grades K-12)

Children are approved for free or reduced-priced meals in school based on their family's income. Free school meals are provided to children who apply whose family income is at or below 130 percent of poverty; reduced-priced meals are provided to those

who apply whose family income is at or below 185 percent of poverty. The federal poverty level for a family of three at 130 percent is \$15,336; at 185 percent is \$21,996.

WV KIDS COUNT is using this benchmark as an indicator of the economic vulnerability of children in our counties. Unfortunately, income data are not available county-by-county except every ten years through the census. This measure undercounts the number of financially vulnerable children in West Virginia because not all families apply for reduced-priced or free meals even though they are eligible and financially stressed.

While the percent of children approved for school meals is not one to celebrate, it may mean the difference between a poor child who is attentive in class and learning and one who is falling behind.

In 1991, 132,196 children in West Virginia were approved for free or reduced priced meals at school. This represents 41 percent of all school children from kindergarten through 12th grade. In the nation, 39.7 percent of school children are served in this program.

A number of West Virginia counties serve free or reduced priced meals to over 60 percent of all school children. The difference between the lowest and highest county is large, 47.3 percentage points. This may be expected given the spread of financial distress which underlies this indicator.

Across the state, the percent of school-age children approved for free and reduced-priced meals parallels poverty patterns based on the 1990 census.

McDowell and Wyoming percentages are very high, other southern counties with more significant employment are not so high. The central counties are particularly high. More urban areas, except Mercer (Princeton) and Raleigh (Beckley), are far below average. The entire northern panhandle also is well below average. The rural areas have the higher percentages, reflecting the number of low-income families behind this indicator.

The federal poverty level in 1993 is \$11,892 for a family of three. A three-person family with one full-time minimum wage worker earns about \$8,840, which is \$3,052 less than the federal poverty level. In 1990, West Virginia had the highest percentage of white children in poverty of all states at 25.4 percent and ranks 46th in the number of African-American children in poverty at 50.2 percent.

Children who live in poverty are more likely to have health problems at birth, lack health care as they grow, have limited educational opportunities and live in inadequate housing or dangerous neighborhoods. Many children overcome these odds to live healthy and productive lives, but many do not.

The National Commission on Children recommends a number of programs to assist income security: (1) a refundable tax credit for all children; (2) providing the Earned Income Credit as an incentive for low-income parents to enter the paid work force; (3) improvement of child support enforcement and creation of a government-insured minimum benefit when absent parents do not meet their support obligations; (4) providing essential transitional supports and services to aid families moving from welfare to work;

(5) offering community employment opportunities to poor parents who are willing and able to work but unable to find a job on their own; and (6) reorienting Aid to Families with Dependent Children as a short-term income support for families experiencing economic hardship.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RATE (per 100,000 children)

Children who are victims of child abuse and neglect may suffer lasting physical as well as emotional problems. While not conclusive, abused and neglected children are more likely to become child abusers themselves, and have an increased chance of becoming runaways and juvenile delinquents. At a minimum, they need immediate treatment for physical injuries and emotional traumas. Sometimes they need to be removed from their home for protection.

In 1991, 541.3 cases of child abuse and neglect per 100,000 children in West Virginia were reported to child abuse authorities, and their cases have been substantiated for further investigation and treatment. This figure does not reflect cases that go unreported. Experts agree confirmed reports represent a small percentage of those children actually victimized. The United States child abuse and neglect substantiation rate in 1990 was 1,493.7 per 100,000 children.

The lowest substantiated rate was 97.9 in Jefferson County. The highest substantiated rate was 1,742.9 in Marion County. Rates are higher in more urban areas. Interestingly, Mingo and Logan, similar in many ways, have very different rates; 1,022.8 and

Status Of Children By Indicator, continued

334.2 respectively.

Throughout the country, child abuse cases have increased fifty-fold in the last twenty years to nearly three million annually - a trend attributable to tough economic times, the prevalence of violence in American society and a breakdown in neighborhood life.

Part of the solution to reducing child abuse and neglect is both a focus on prevention and more community-based efforts to support families. No one agency is able nor should be expected to prevent and treat abuse and neglect. Government at all levels with business, civic and religious organizations should work together to help strengthen communities. Youth need opportunities in a safe constructive place to be together with positive adult role models and to find positive roles for themselves in their community. A number of efforts are underway to encourage this kind of support including the West Virginia Children's Justice Task Force, which is supporting multi-disciplinary teams in communities, as well as the recently funded West Virginia Child Abuse Neglect Database Project, a joint effort between the West Virginia Supreme Court and the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources. The Department of Health and Human Resources also recently launched a new approach to abuse and neglect treatment called Child At Risk Field.

Research has shown that intensive family-based services including home visiting and support and parent education reduce the incidence of abuse and neglect. A focus on prevention at the community level with support of both government and the private sector is vital to reversing the rising abuse and neglect of West Virginia's children.

TEEN BIRTH RATE (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)

Throughout the country, child abuse cases have increased fifty-fold in the last twenty years to nearly three million annually - a trend attributable to tough economic times, the prevalence of violence in American society and a breakdown in neighborhood life.

Part of the solution to reducing child abuse and neglect is both a focus on prevention and more community-based efforts to support families. No one agency is able nor should be expected to prevent and treat abuse and neglect. Government at all levels with business, civic and religious organizations should work together to help strengthen communities. Youth need opportunities in a safe constructive place to be together with positive adult role models and to find positive roles for themselves in their community. A number of efforts are underway to encourage this kind of support including the West Virginia Children's Justice Task Force, which is supporting multi-disciplinary teams in communities, as well as the recently funded West Virginia Child Abuse Neglect Database Project, a joint effort between the West Virginia Supreme Court and the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources. The Department of Health and Human Resources also recently launched a new approach to abuse and neglect treatment called Child At Risk Field.

Research has shown that intensive family-based services including home visiting and support and parent education reduce the incidence of abuse and neglect. A focus on prevention at the community level with support of both government and the private sector is vital to reversing the rising abuse and neglect of West Virginia's children.

The teen birth rate is the number of live births to female teens ages 15 to 19 years old per 1,000 female teens of the same age. The teen birth rate includes all births to both married and unmarried teenage girls.

There were 3,917 births to teens in West Virginia in 1991; a rate of 56.5 births per 1,000 female teens ages 15 to 19. The United States rate for the same year is 62.1. Over the period 1980 to 1991, West Virginia's teen birth rate fell by 17.9 percent. In 1980, the West Virginia teen birth rate was 68.9, and 5,921 babies were born to teen mothers that year.

Thirty-one of West Virginia's counties have a teen birth rate lower than the nation. The teen birth rate improved in forty-six of our fifty-five counties over the period 1980 to 1991. The county with the lowest teen birth rate is Monongalia with a rate of 20.6. The county with the highest teen birth rate is Clay with a rate of 90.9. Gilmer County almost halved its teen birth rate between 1980 and 1991, going from a rate of 58.0 (28 births) in 1980 to 28.3 (10 births) in 1991. This is a 51.2 percent improvement over the eleven year period.

The southern counties, particularly McDowell, Mingo, Logan and Lincoln, have very high teen birth rates.

Health care for pregnant teens is often inadequate for a number of reasons including the teens' disconnection with the health care setting; their inability to pay

for the cost of both prenatal and post-natal care; and the need for parental consent for some services. In the United States, 80 percent of teenagers report their pregnancies as unintentional. The difficulties many teenagers have obtaining family planning services appear to influence the rate of teenage pregnancies. Pregnant teens are also less likely to start prenatal care within the first trimester.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS (ages 10-19)

This indicator measures the proportion of all births that are to teens who are unmarried at the time of the baby's birth. The difference between percent births to unmarried teens and the teen birth rate is the denominators of each indicator. For percent births to unmarried teens, the denominator is all births, and this measure tells us something about the risk to the generation of the children being born. With the teen birth rate, the denominator is teens, and this measure tells us something about what is happening with today's teens. The percent of births to teens is a predictor of economic hardship for both the infant and the teen mother. First, a teen mother is less likely to finish high school and therefore to get a well-paying job. Second, an unmarried teen mother has to juggle the role of caretaker and breadwinner both. Child support collections lag behind need. Third, there is increasing evidence that children need both a father and mother present for them. The birth rate for unmarried white teens increased 152 percent, while the rate for unmarried African-American teens increased by 10 percent over the period of 1970 to 1989. The increase in the rate of births to unmarried

Status Of Children By Indicator, continued

teens is consistent with the increase in the rate of births to unmarried women 20 years of age and older.

In 1991, 9.5 percent of all births in West Virginia were to unmarried teens. The number of babies born to unmarried teens has grown from 6 percent of all births in 1980 to 9.5 percent of all births in 1991. This represents a 60.1 percent worsening trend over the last eleven years. The United States percent in 1991 was 9.0.

All West Virginia counties except Pocahontas increased their percent of all births to unmarried teens during the last eleven years. The county with the lowest percent was Tucker with 4.6 percent, reflecting four births. The county with the highest percent was Logan with 14.1 percent, reflecting 76 births. The county with the sharpest rise in the percent of all births to unmarried teens was Lewis which went from 3.9 percent (10 births) in 1980 to 12.5 percent (25 births) in 1991. The southern and more urban counties tend to have higher percentages of unmarried teens having babies.

Experts suggest that changes in the teen birth rate are the result of interrelated factors. Socio and economic status and economic opportunity impact a teen's motivation for and success in delaying childbearing. Cultural, religious and family attitudes toward sexuality, contraception, family planning and the acceptability of childbearing at an early age also exert a strong influence on teens. Public policy in the areas of sex education, contraception and family planning is likely to play a significant role as well. Teenagers need support and information that will give them the ability and the motivation to delay childbearing. They

also need access to quality prenatal care if they do become pregnant and educational and support services once they begin parenting.

PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

A high school dropout is one who leaves high school before graduation without transferring to another school. Children who do not complete high school are more likely to have health, economic and social problems. High school dropouts are less likely than high school graduates to find employment and have less earning potential than graduates. Dropping out of high school increases the risk for poverty. Families headed by high school dropouts are more likely to have incomes below the federal poverty level.

West Virginia has made enormous progress over the last eleven years in reducing the number and percent of high school dropouts. In 1980, 25.6 percent, one-quarter of all high school students, dropped out; in 1991, it was 16.6 - representing a 35 percent improvement in the dropout rate over eleven years. There were 8,094 dropouts in West Virginia in 1980; there were 4,243 dropouts in 1991.

The high school dropout rate improved in all counties except Mingo and Pendleton over the eleven years. The county with the lowest dropout rate in 1991 was Tucker at 4.7 percent, representing 5 dropouts. The county with the highest dropout rate was Summers at 27.4 percent, representing 49 dropouts.

Counties with high dropout rates also have high

percentages of unmarried teen births. (See state maps on these indicators on page 8.)

The progress West Virginia has made over the decade in reducing the number of high school dropouts teaches us what works to improve child well-being. Efforts include both public discussion of the issues and implementation of community-based programs, such as mentoring, involving the whole community in tackling the problem.

Decreasing the number of high school dropouts is not enough however. Staying in school and graduating does not necessarily mean children are getting the education they need. It provides no guarantee that a graduate will be ready for college or vocational training. As we continue to improve on this measure by keeping children in school, let us continue to improve the quality of the education they receive.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASE RATE (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)

The juvenile delinquency case rate is the number of reported delinquency cases per 1,000 youths ages 10 to 19. The juvenile delinquency case rate reflects upon how well our families and communities care for their youth. It measures the risk to children and all members of a community.

West Virginia's delinquency case rate is much lower than the nation. In 1990, the last year for which national data was available, the United States delinquency case rate was 49.6, while West Virginia's was 29.6 for the same year. In 1991, West Virginia's

Status Of Children By Indicator, continued

delinquency case rate was 32.4. In 1991, there were 8,960 delinquency cases statewide; 5,704 different juveniles were involved in these cases. In West Virginia, the most common age grouping of juveniles involved in delinquency proceedings was 15 to 16 years, for both males and females.

90.8 percent of West Virginia juveniles were living with parents or relatives at the initiation of the case. 61.4 percent of the juveniles had no prior involvements with such proceedings. 82 percent of the juveniles involved in delinquency proceedings were white. 69 percent of the juveniles were male.

Overall, the more urban counties have higher juvenile delinquency case rates. These counties are Kanawha, Mercer, Raleigh, Cabell, Wood, Brooke, Ohio and Berkeley. However, the delinquency issue is not only an urban one. In 1991, there were 895 cases of juvenile delinquency in Lewis, Taylor, Nicholas, Greenbrier, Boone and McDowell Counties.

Based upon a recent study, 2.6 percent of all juvenile offenses in West Virginia were violent or other serious personal felonies. The number of serious juvenile offenses in West Virginia went down by 56 cases from 1990 to 1991. Even though 1,164 more offenses were reported, the most common offenses were status offenses, such as running away from home and misdemeanors. There were 72 fewer serious property offenses and 16 more serious personal offenses. West Virginia's delinquency rate remains much lower than the national average. This distinction may not continue, however, and West Virginia is likely to see increases unless we educate and unify our communities and neighborhoods with

the active support of all members of the community. Again, improvements in this indicator will be made when we are ready to make similar long-term commitments as we have done with the dropout rate. There is a connection between child well-being measures and delinquency. Being born substantially underweight leads to poor cognitive development, which in turn leaves youth poorly prepared for later achievement in school. School failure is a direct risk factor for delinquency.

TEEN INJURY DEATH RATE (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)

The teen injury death rate measures rates of death, for youth ages 15 to 19, from unintentional injuries, homicides or suicides. Unintentional injuries, such as auto accidents, are the leading causes of teen deaths.

The risks teens face may be the result of several factors including a teenager's behavior, their emotional health, the environment in which they live and their access to services such as counseling. Alcohol and/or drug abuse is a contributing factor in many teen unintentional injuries, homicides and suicides. Alcohol usage is involved in approximately one-half of all teenager motor vehicle fatalities. Looking at the nation as a whole, males are generally more at risk. White males are more likely to die due to motor vehicle injuries and by suicide than African-American males. African-American males are more likely to die as a result of a homicide.

The teen injury death rate is an important indicator of how safe the environment is for teenagers.

There were 114 teen injury deaths in West Virginia in 1991, a rate of 80.5 deaths to youths ages 15 to 19 per 100,000 youths of the same age. The United States 1991 rate was 70.9 deaths per 100,000 youths of the same age. Over the last eleven years, the West Virginia rate has decreased from a rate of 87.2 in 1980 (152 deaths) to 80.5 (114 deaths) in 1991. This represents a 7.7 percent improvement in the teen injury death rate.

In West Virginia, the African-American teen injury death rate increased over the last eleven years, from a rate of 55.8 in 1980 to a rate of 82.2 in 1991, somewhat higher than the overall rate but lower than the national rate for African-American youth. In the United States, the African-American teen injury death rate is 104.6 per 100,000 youths ages 15 to 19.

Thirty-two of our counties have higher rates than the nation. Thirty-one counties, however, improved from 1980 to 1991. Counties with the highest rates tend to be rural, with the exception of Mercer and Raleigh.

Research shows that when teens die violently, there are often significant gaps in the supports and opportunities that had been available to them. Efforts to involve teens in productive community activities, mental health services, substance abuse programs, organized after-school activities, support groups and mentor programs are often lacking. Communities that fill in these gaps can help West Virginia continue to improve in its overall reduction in the number of teens who die violently each year.

Status Of Children By Indicator, continued

PERCENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN A 12th GRADE EDUCATION

Parent education is the best predictor of child well-being, particularly concerning academic achievement. Nationwide, about one child in every five is born to a mother with less than a high school education. In West Virginia, about one child in every four is born to a mother with less than a high school education.

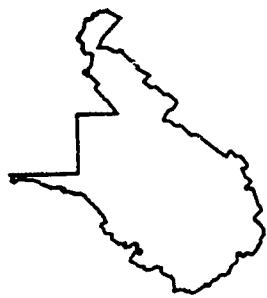
There were 5,709 children born to mothers with less than a high school education in West Virginia in 1991. This represents one-quarter, or 25.5 percent, of all West Virginia births. In 1980, there were 9,248 births to mothers with less than a high school education, or 31.5 percent of all births. From 1980 to 1991, the rate has improved by 19.0 percent.

More than one-half of West Virginia counties have a higher rate than the nation. All West Virginia counties, except Upshur, improved on this indicator over the period 1980 to 1991. The county with the lowest rate is Monongalia with 12.4 percent of all births (112 births) to mothers with less than a 12th grade education. The county with the highest rate is McDowell with 51.2 percent of all births (251 births) to mothers with less than a 12th grade education.

The southern and central counties have the highest percent of births to mothers with less than a high school education. In general, the more urban counties have lower rates.

Generally, the counties with the highest numbers of children in poverty and highest percent of all births

to unmarried teens have the highest percent of births to mothers with less than a high school education. These counties face a special challenge of educating more disadvantaged children. Improving the educational level of all parents is critical to the state's future. Improving the prevention of teen pregnancy and support to keep teens who do get pregnant in school will be necessary to continue the state's improvement on this measure of child well-being.

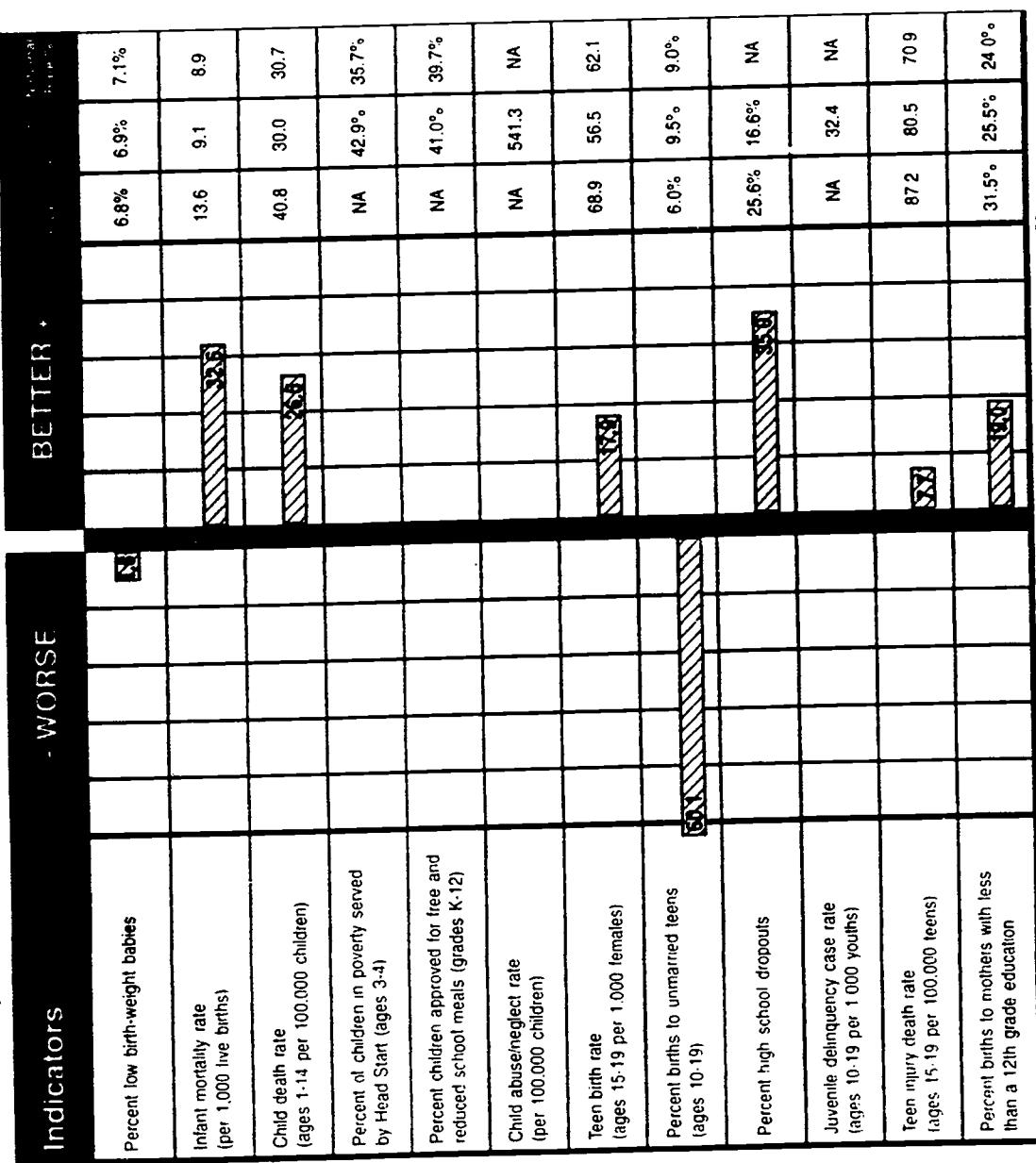


West Virginia

Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	1,949,644	1,800,933	-7.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,139	\$4,587	46.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.5%	15.1%	56.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.4%	73.5%	9.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	316,192	245,159	-22.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	296,346	368,773	24.4%
Unemployment rate	9.4%	10.5%	11.7%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	559,636	443,577	-20.7%
Percent population under age 18	28.7%	24.7%	-13.8%
Percent minority population	3.8%	3.8%	-1.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.2%	4.5%	7.3%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.0%	17.4%	45.4%
Percent children in poverty	18.7%	26.2%	40.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$26,628	\$25,602	-3.9%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Everyone can do something to improve the lives of West Virginia's at-risk children. On the following county pages, there are 55 different ways you can make WV KIDS COUNT.

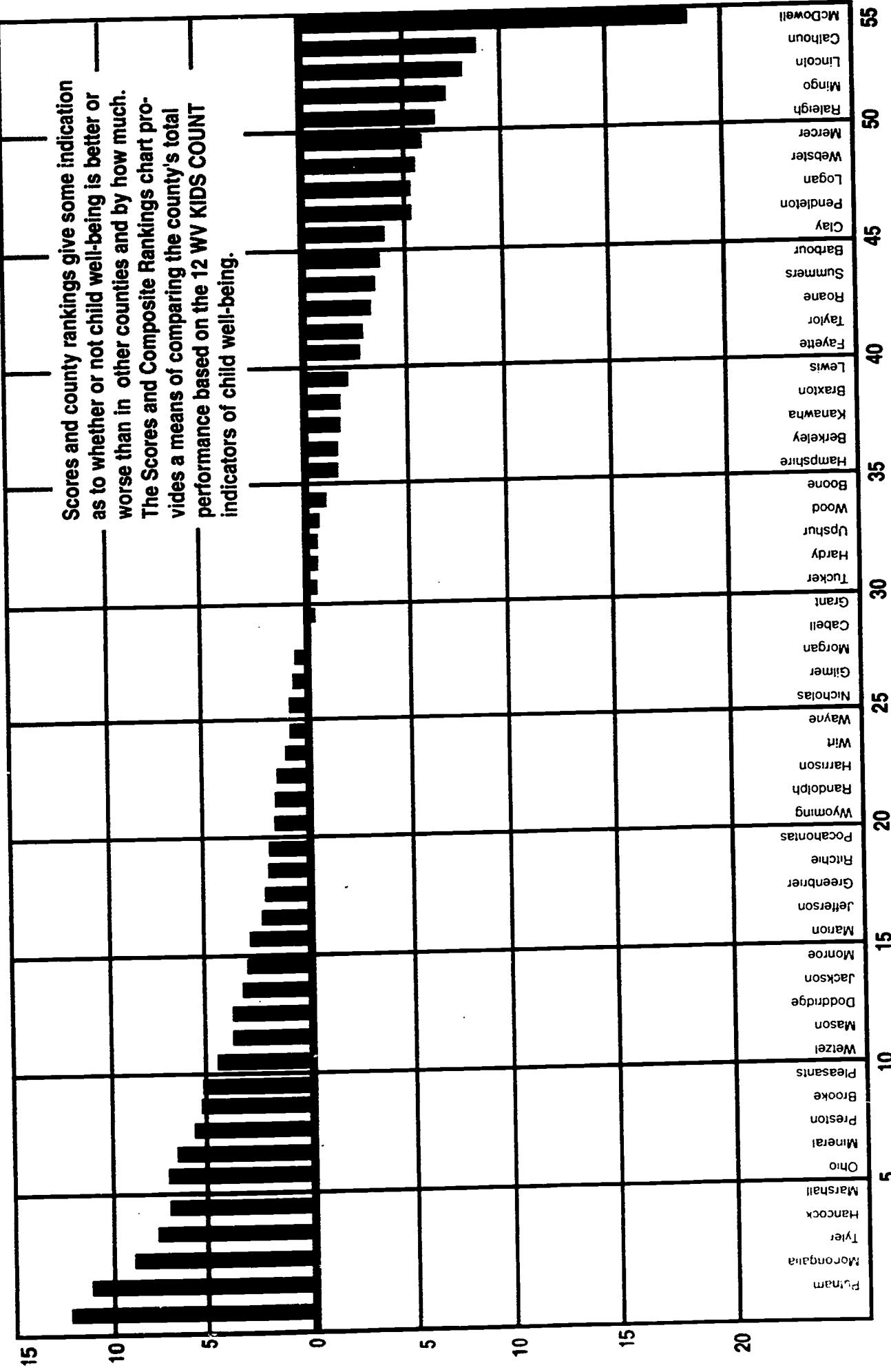
WV Minority Profile



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THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW

WV KIDS COUNT Scores And Composite County Rankings



Scores and county rankings give some indication as to whether or not child well-being is better or worse than in other counties and by how much. The Scores and Composite Rankings chart provides a means of comparing the county's total performance based on the 12 WV KIDS COUNT indicators of child well-being.

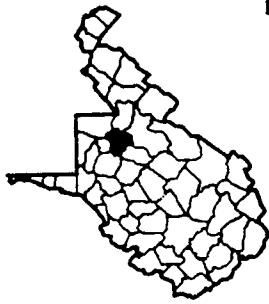
County Profiles

West Virginia County Profile 43



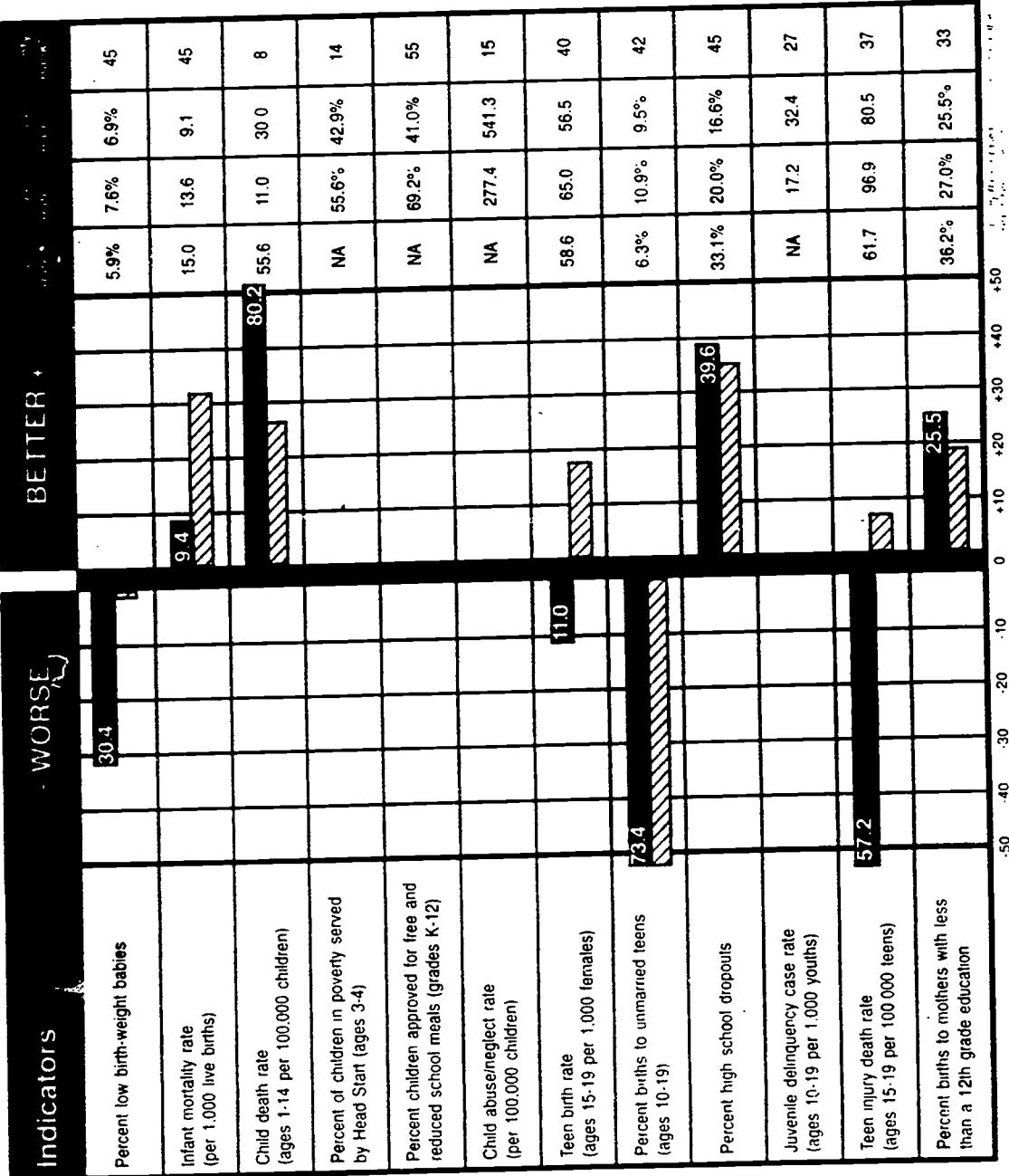
WEST VIRGINIA

Barbour County



Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change
 Hatched bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	16,639	15,885	-5.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,941	\$4,342	47.6%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	14.0%	20.4%	46.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	66.3%	78.1%	17.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,527	790	-68.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,879	1,777	-5.4%
Unemployment rate	8.7%	22.2%	155.2%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	4,825	3,966	-17.8%
Percent population under age 18	29.0%	25.3%	-12.9%
Percent minority population	1.3%	2.3%	74.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.6%	2.7%	71.9%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.0%	17.4%	57.5%
Percent children in poverty	25.3%	36.7%	44.9%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$21,843	\$19,106	-12.5%

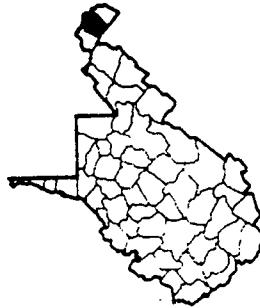
55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 1: CHANGE YOUR FOCUS.
Talk to children.

Berkeley County

Composite County Rank

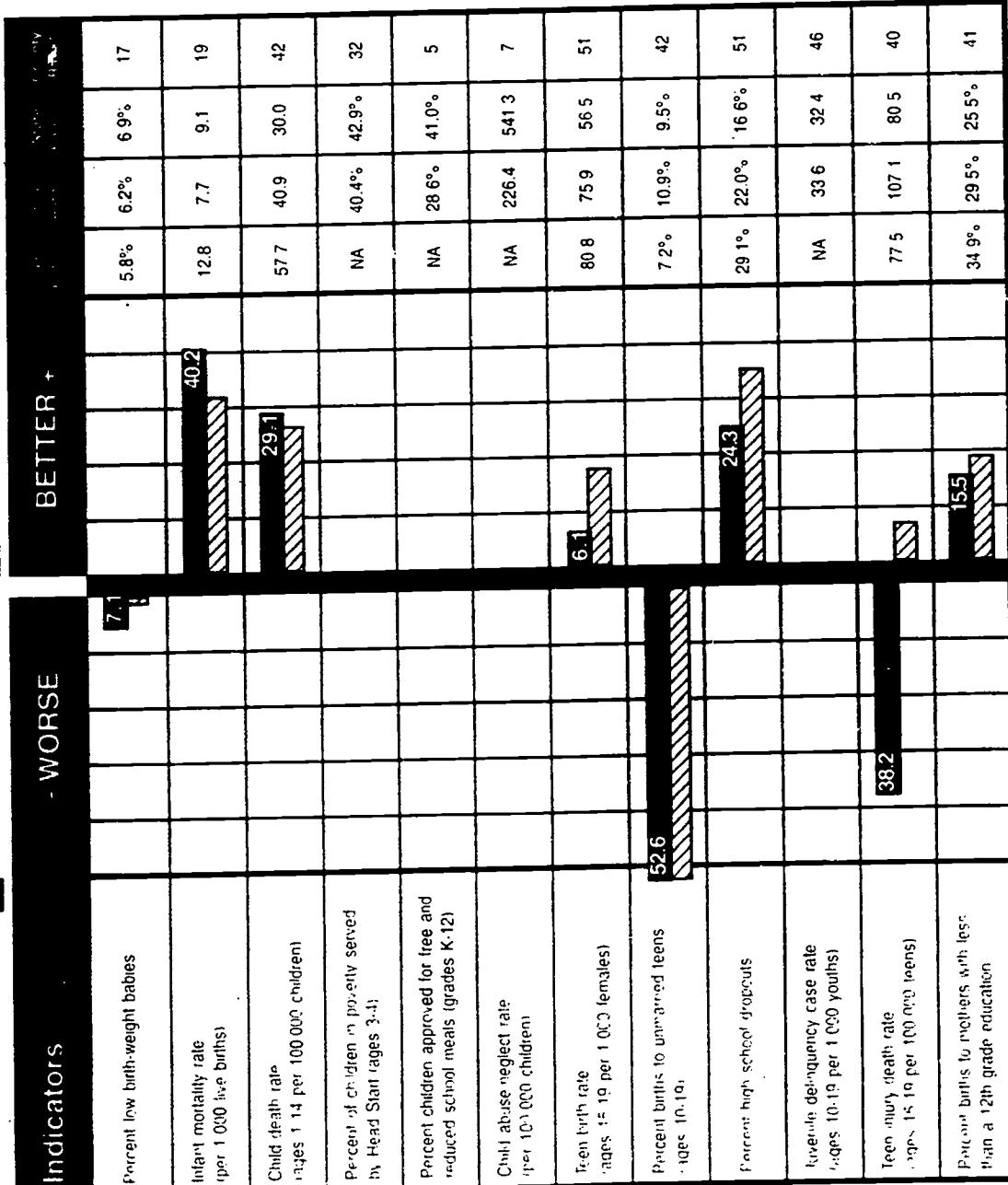
37



Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Patterned bars indicate county percent change



Background Facts

Total population	46,775	61,359	31.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,350	\$4,593	37.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.4%	7.5%	1.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.5%	73.6%	1.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	6,832	7,533	10.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,381	12,136	64.4%
Unemployment rate	8.8%	10.2%	15.9%

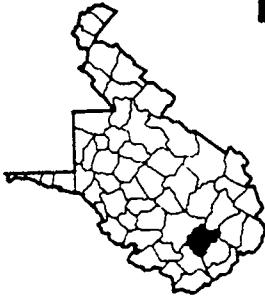
Background Facts

Total population under age 18	13,776	15,459	12.2%
Percent population under age 18	29.5%	26.1%	-11.4%
Percent minority population	4.3%	4.6%	7.6%
Percent minority population under age 18		5.0%	5.4%
Percent children in single-parent families		13.0%	17.7%
Percent children in poverty	19.0%	16.1%	-15.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$28,052	\$32,040	14.2%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

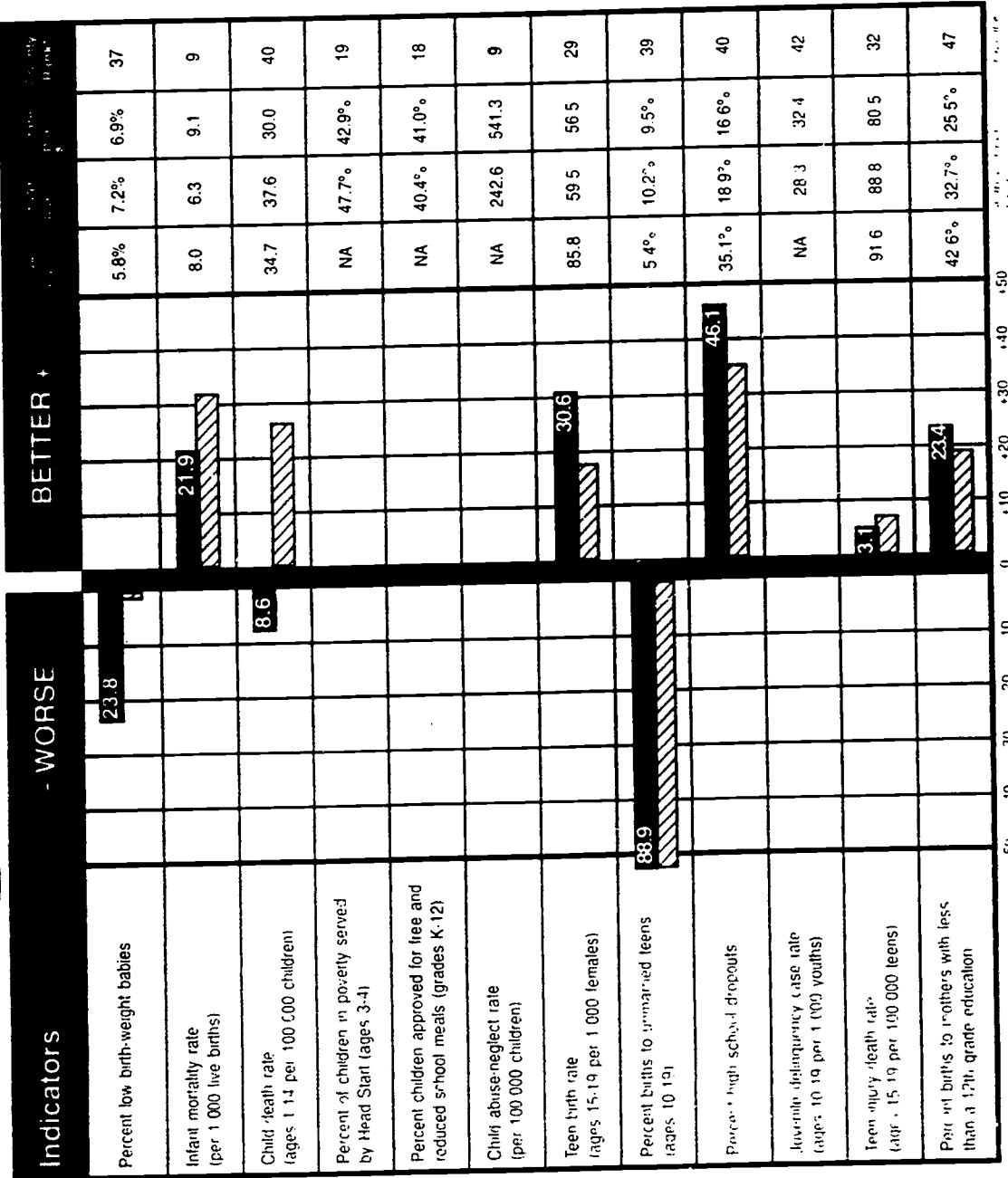
Number 2: CHANGE YOUR FOCUS.
Listen to what children have to say.

Boone County



Trend Data Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change
Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Composite County Rank

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Background Facts		Background Facts		55 Ways to make Kids Count	
Total population	30,447	26,153	-14.1%		
Education expenditures per pupil ([1991] dollars)	\$3,331	\$4,598	38.0%		
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.7%	21.0%	116.6%		
Percent births with early prenatal care	64.3%	65.3%	1.5%		
Total jobs in high-paying industries	7,172	4,694	-34.6%		
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,146	2,856	33.1%		
Unemployment rate	7.0%	12.7%	81.4%		
Background Facts		Background Facts		Number 3: CHANGE YOUR FOCUS. If you see a child in trouble, try to help or find someone who can.	
Total population under age 18	9,947	7,006	-29.6%		
Percent population under age 18	32.7%	27.1%	-17.1%		
Percent minority population	1.3%	1.1%	-14.0%		
Percent minority population under age 18	1.2%	1.3%	5.9%		
Percent children in single-parent families	10.8%	16.3%	51.5%		
Percent children in poverty	18.1%	34.7%	91.5%		
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$28,412	\$21,221	-25.3%		

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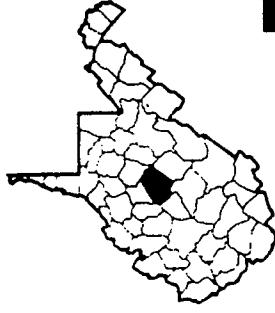
The Annie E. Case

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Braxton County

Composite County Rank

39



Percent Change 1980-1991

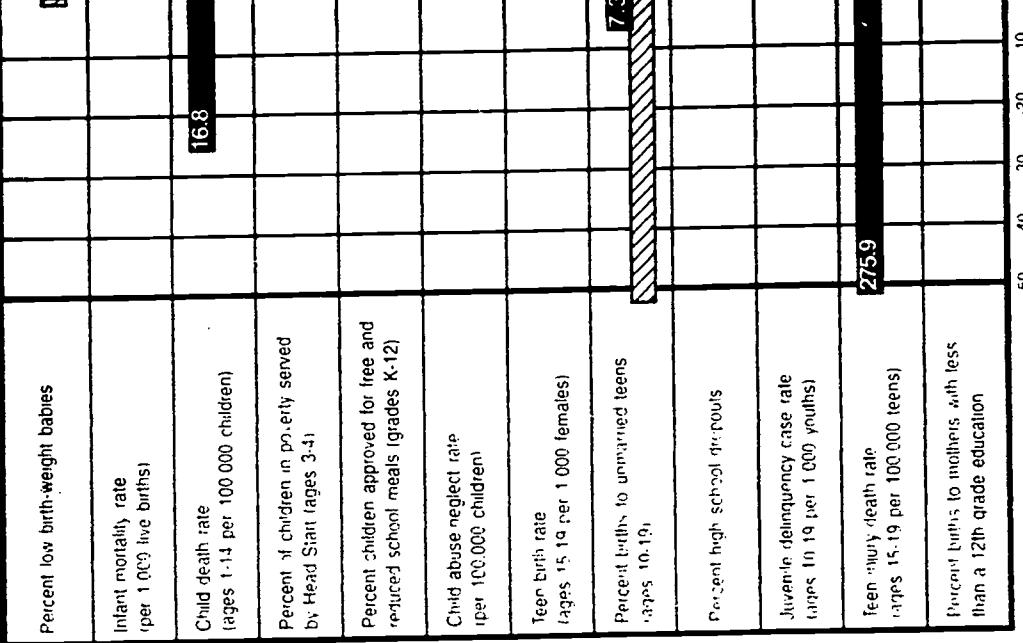
Solid bars indicate county percent change

Hatched bars indicate state percent change

Trend Data

Indicators

BETTER + WORSE

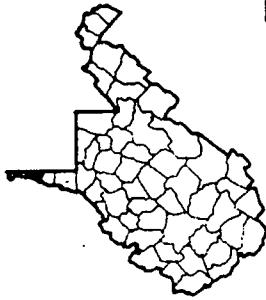


Background Facts	
Total population	13,894
Education expenditures per pupil (1981 dollars)	\$3,328
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,112
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,545
Unemployment rate	16.4%
Background Facts	
Total population under age 18	4,005
Percent population under age 18	28.8%
Percent minority population	0.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.7%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.7%
Percent children in poverty	27.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$18,572
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$20,365

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 4: CHANGE YOUR ROUTINE.
Show interest in your child's education.

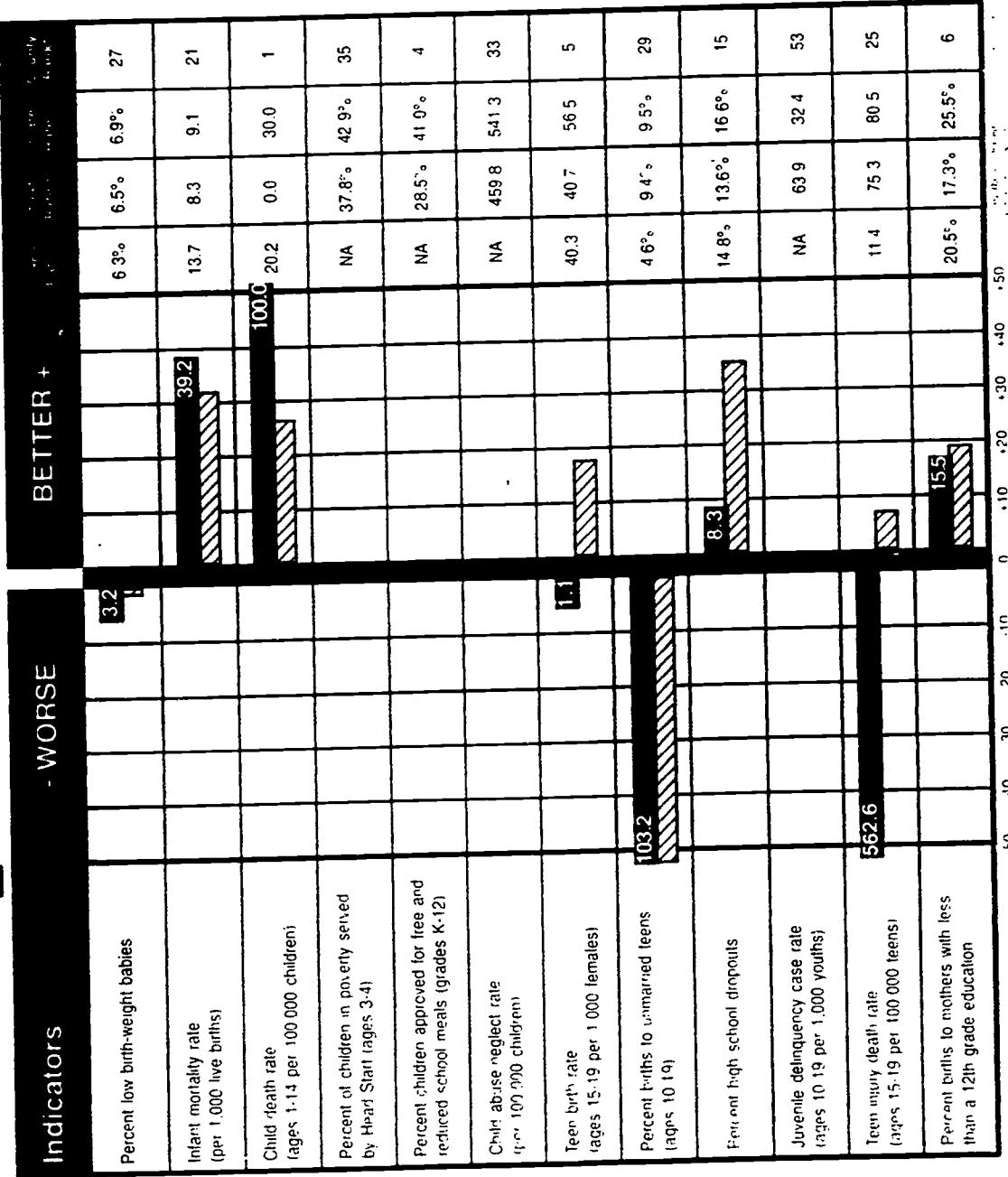
Brooke County



Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change
 Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Composite County Rank

9

Background Facts	
Total population	31,117
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,074
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	80.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,463
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,380
Unemployment rate	9.8%

Background Facts	
Total population under age 18	8,496
Percent population under age 18	27.3%
Percent minority population	1.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.9%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.4%
Percent children in poverty	13.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$34,126
	\$31,407
	-8.0%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 5: CHANGE YOUR ROUTINE.
Help with your child's homework.

52

WV KIDS COUNT

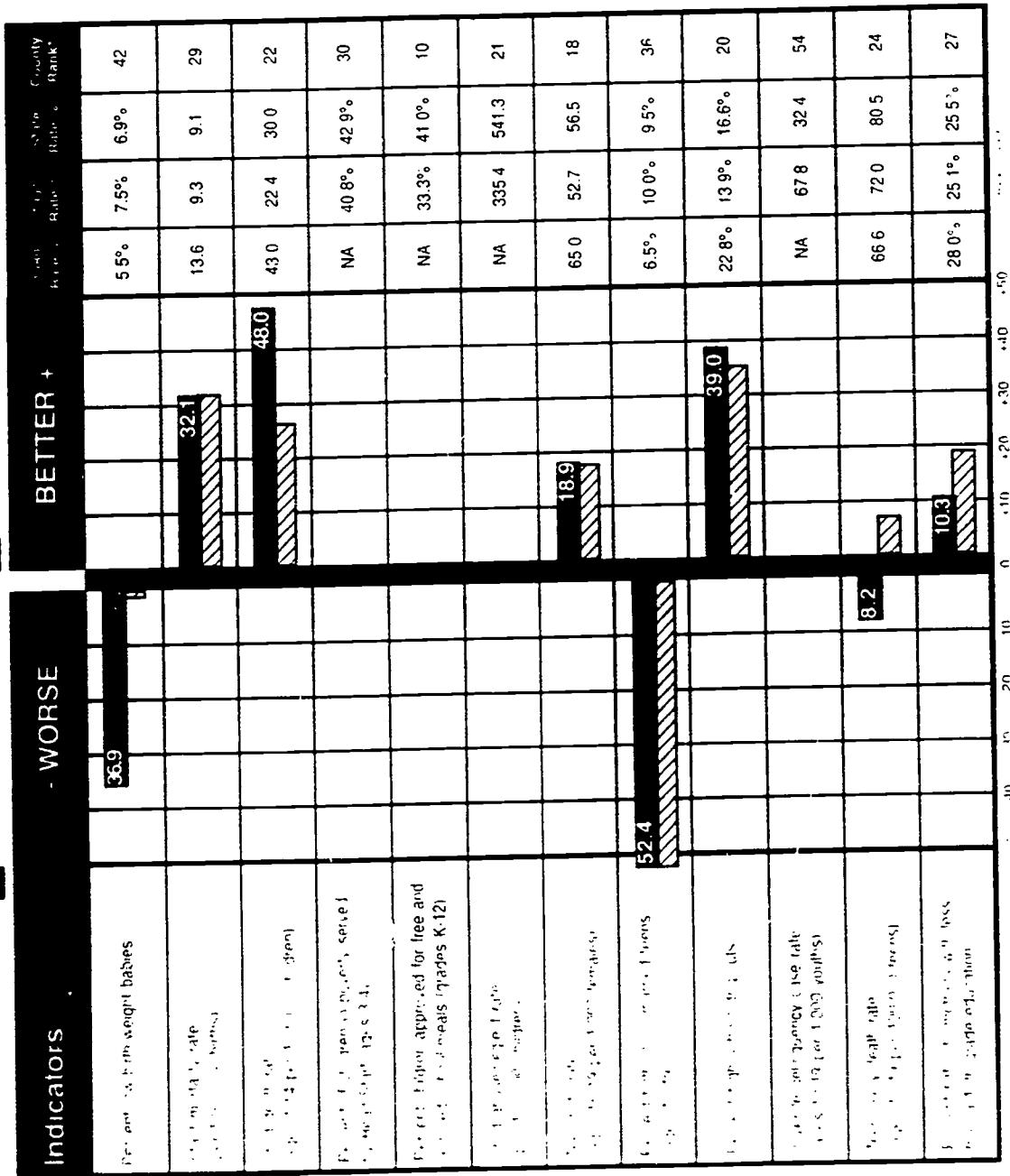
Cabell County



Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

 Solid bars indicate county percent change
 Patterned bars indicate state/percent change



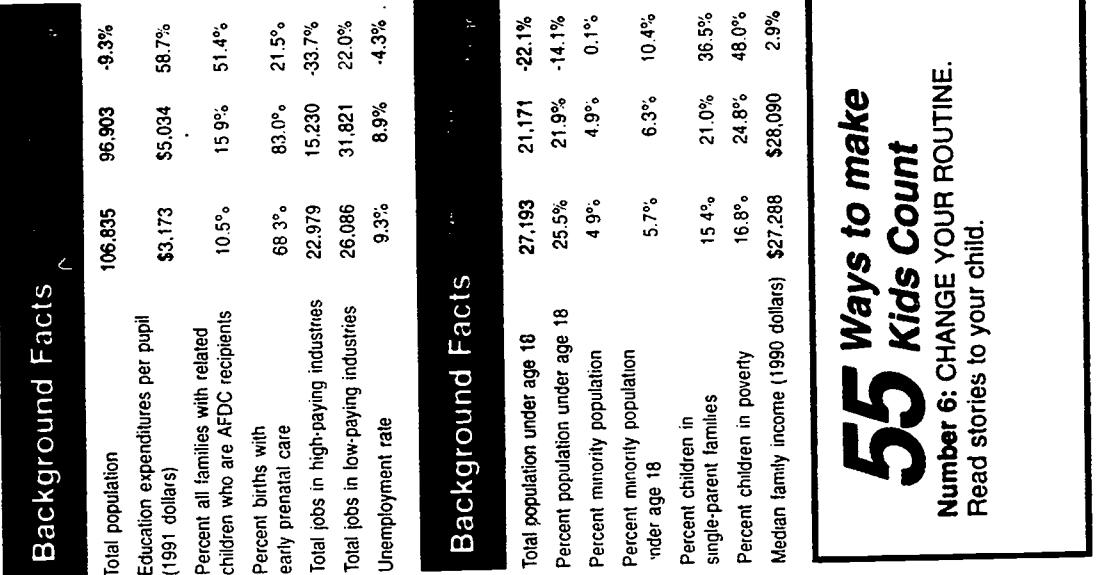
Composite County Rank

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Background Fac

WORSE

Indicators



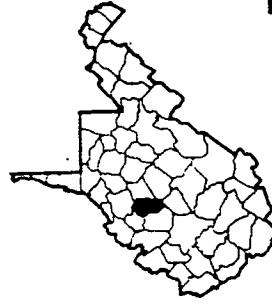
55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 6: CHANGE YOUR ROUTINE.
Read stories to your child.

Calhoun County

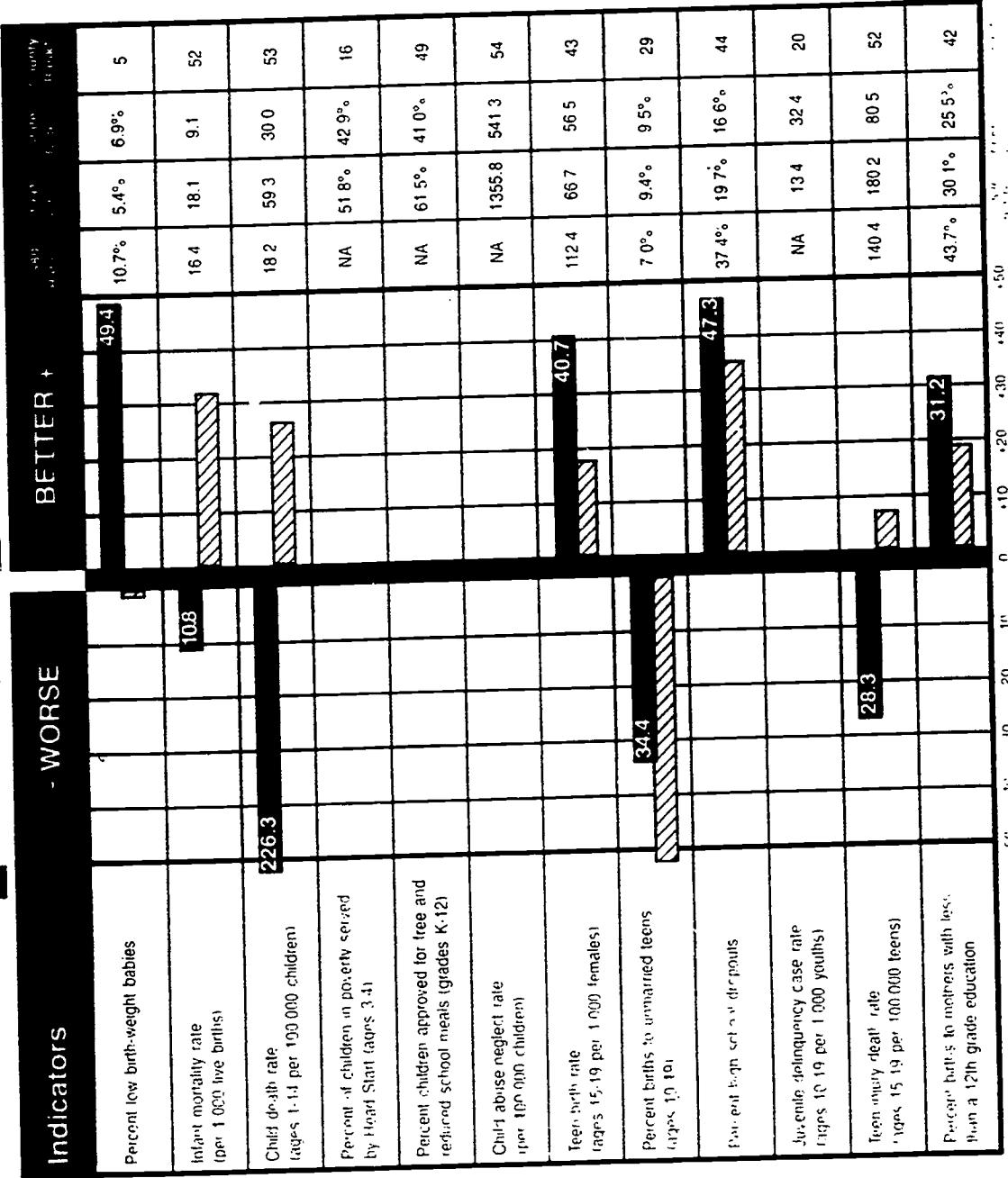
Composite County Rank

54



Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change
Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change
Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators		Background Facts	
Percent low birth-weight babies	49.4	Total population	8,250
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,572
Child death rate (ages 1-11 per 100,000 children)	226.3	Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	12.7%
Percent of children in poverty served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	Percent births with early prenatal care	77.1%
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,009
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	NA	Total jobs in low-paying industries	668
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 15-19)	NA	Unemployment rate	15.0%
Percent of high school dropouts	NA	Background Facts	
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	NA	Total population under age 18	2,380
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	28.3	Percent population under age 18	29.2%
Percent high school dropouts with a 12th grade education	31.2	Percent minority population	0.8%

Percent low birth-weight babies	49.4	Total population	8,250	7,847	4.9%
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.8	Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,572	\$4,870	36.3%
Child death rate (ages 1-11 per 100,000 children)	226.3	Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	12.7%	20.0%	57.6%
Percent of children in poverty served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	NA	Percent births with early prenatal care	77.1%	78.6%	1.9%
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	NA	Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,009	1,036	2.7%
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	NA	Total jobs in low-paying industries	668	903	35.2%
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 15-19)	NA	Unemployment rate	15.0%	20.8%	38.7%
Percent of high school dropouts	NA	Background Facts			
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)	NA	Total population under age 18	2,380	2,139	-10.1%
Teen injury death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	28.3	Percent population under age 18	29.2%	27.1%	-7.2%
Percent high school dropouts with a 12th grade education	31.2	Percent minority population	0.8%	0.6%	-18.6%

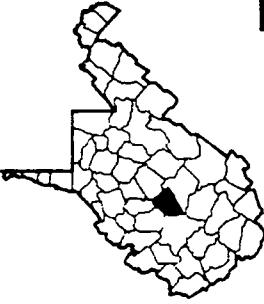
55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 7: CHANGE YOUR ROUTINE.

Encourage your child's enthusiasm for learning.

57

Clay County

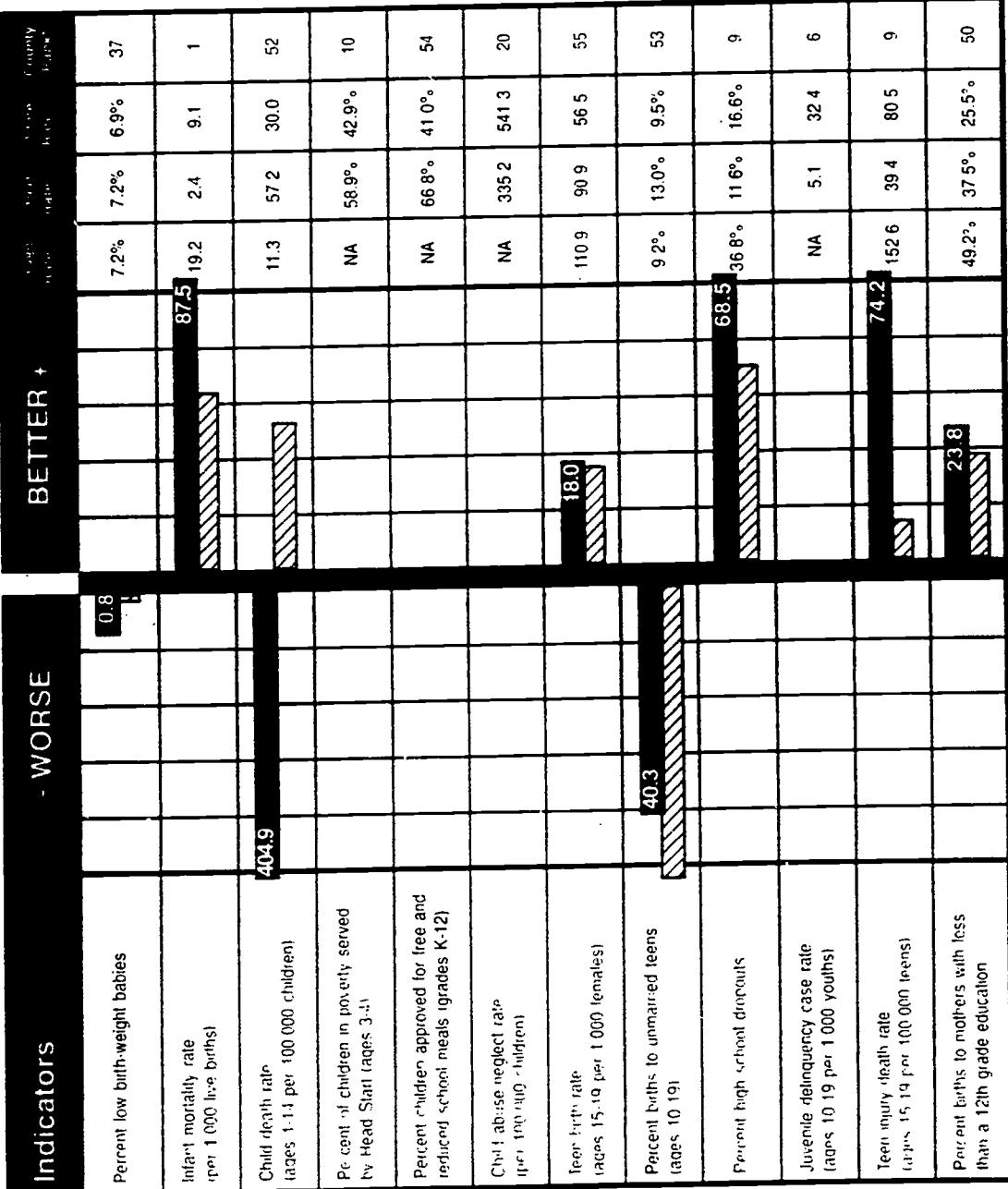


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change
Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators



Composite County Rank

46

Background Facts

Total population	11,265	9,985	-11.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,816	\$4,581	62.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	14.0%	27.7%	98.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	58.2%	68.3%	17.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	525	705	34.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	15,770	16,990	7.6%
Unemployment rate			

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	3,876	2,983	-23.0%
Percent population under age 18	34.5%	29.9%	-13.3%
Percent minority population	0.2%	0.2%	-10.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	.1%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	10.1%	17.6%	74.2%
Percent children in poverty	37.4%	48.4%	29.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$17,322	\$16,130	-6.9%

55 Kids Count

Number 8: CHANGE YOUR ROUTINE.
Assign chores to the children, and make
chores a part of the daily ritual. Children
need to be needed by their families.

58

5.9

Doddridge County

Composite County Rank

13

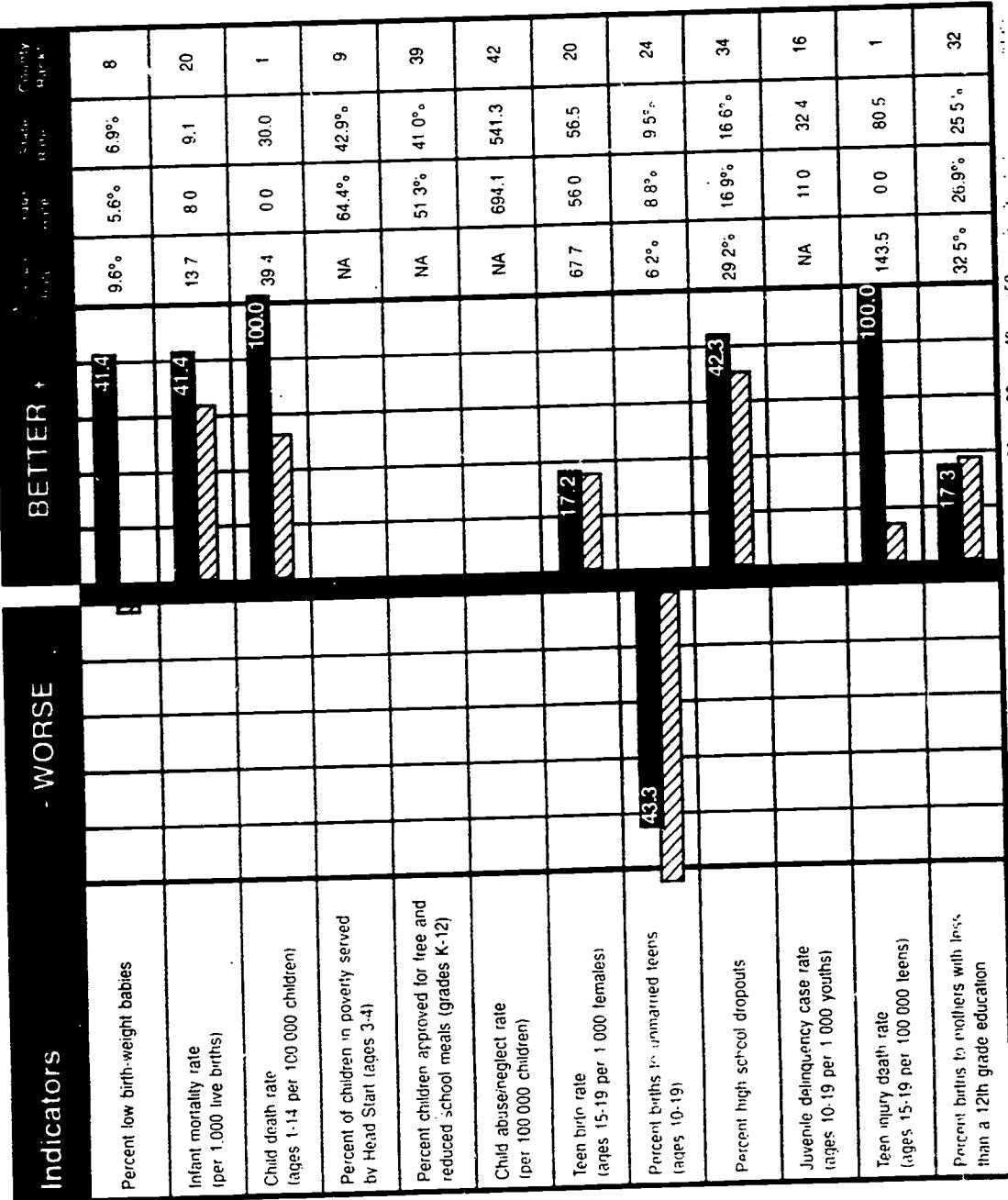


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	7,433	7,093
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,449	\$5,035
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.5%	15.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.5%	80.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	650	446
Total jobs in low-paying industries	413	393
Unemployment rate	8.5%	7.3%

Background Facts

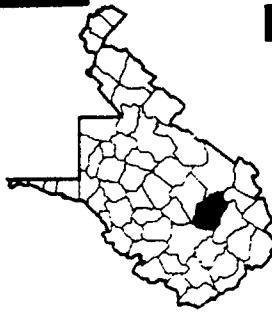
Total population under age 18	2,281	1,873
Percent population under age 18	30.8%	26.8%
Percent minority population	0.4%	0.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	1.0%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.3%	13.3%
Percent children in poverty	27.5%	26.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$18,972	\$19,830

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 9: CHANGE YOUR ROUTINE.
Eat meals as a family; no books,
newspapers or television allowed.

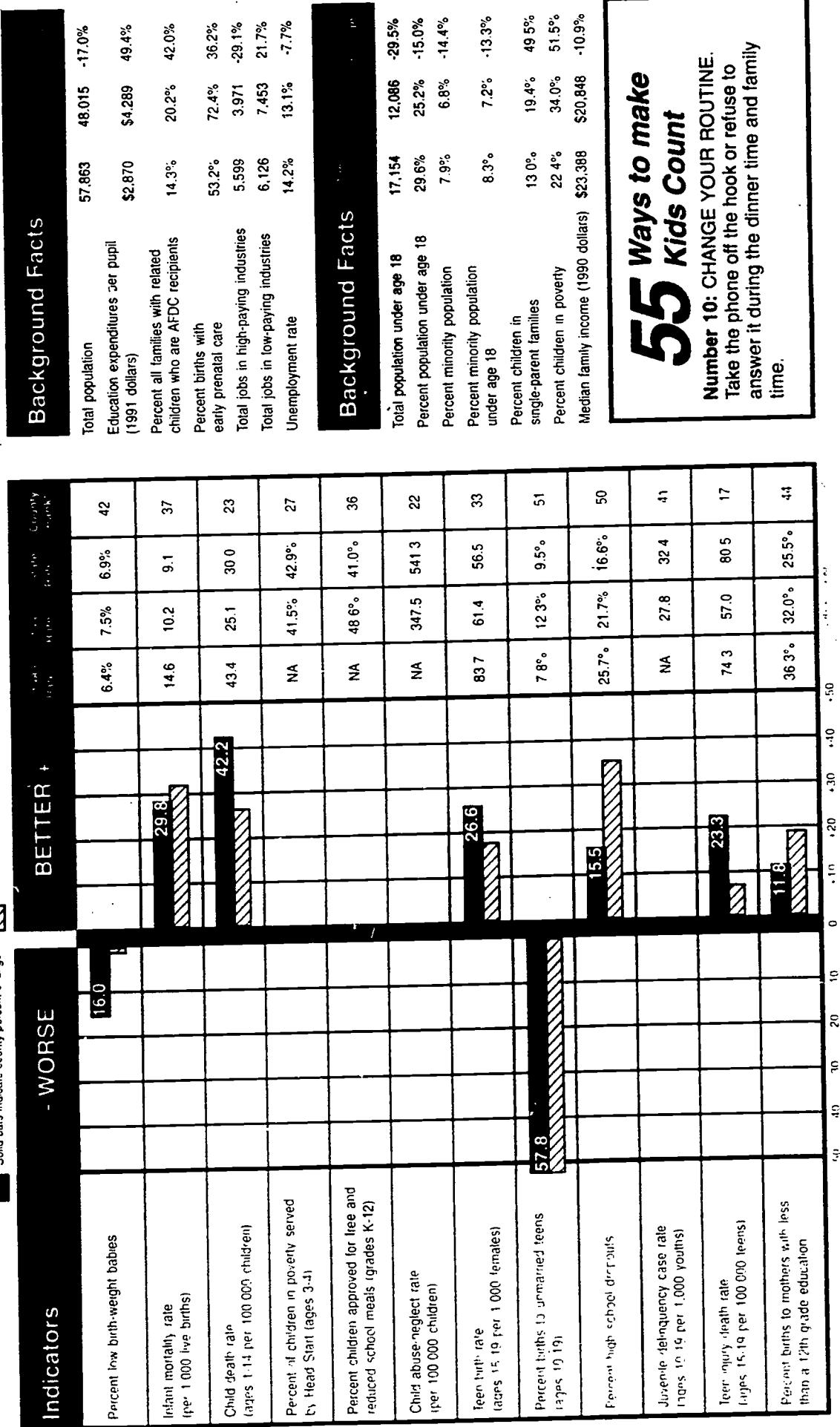
Fayette County

Composite County Rank 41



Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change



Trend Data

		Background Facts			
Total population		57,863	48,015	-17.0%	
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,870	\$4,289	49.4%		
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	14.3%	20.2%	42.0%		
Percent births with early prenatal care	53.2%	72.4%	36.2%		
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,598	3,971	-29.1%		
Total jobs in low-paying industries	6,126	7,453	21.7%		
Unemployment rate	14.2%	13.1%	-7.7%		
		Background Facts			
Total population under age 18	17,154	12,086	-29.5%		
Percent population under age 18	29.6%	25.2%	-15.0%		
Percent minority population	7.9%	6.8%	-14.4%		
Percent minority population under age 18	8.3%	7.2%	-13.3%		
Percent children in single-parent families	13.0%	19.4%	49.5%		
Percent children in poverty	22.4%	34.0%	51.5%		
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$23,388	\$20,848	-10.9%		

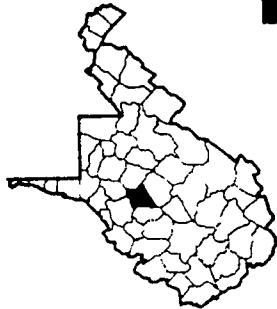
55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 10: CHANGE YOUR ROUTINE.
Take the phone off the hook or refuse to
answer it during the dinner time and family
time.

Gilmer County

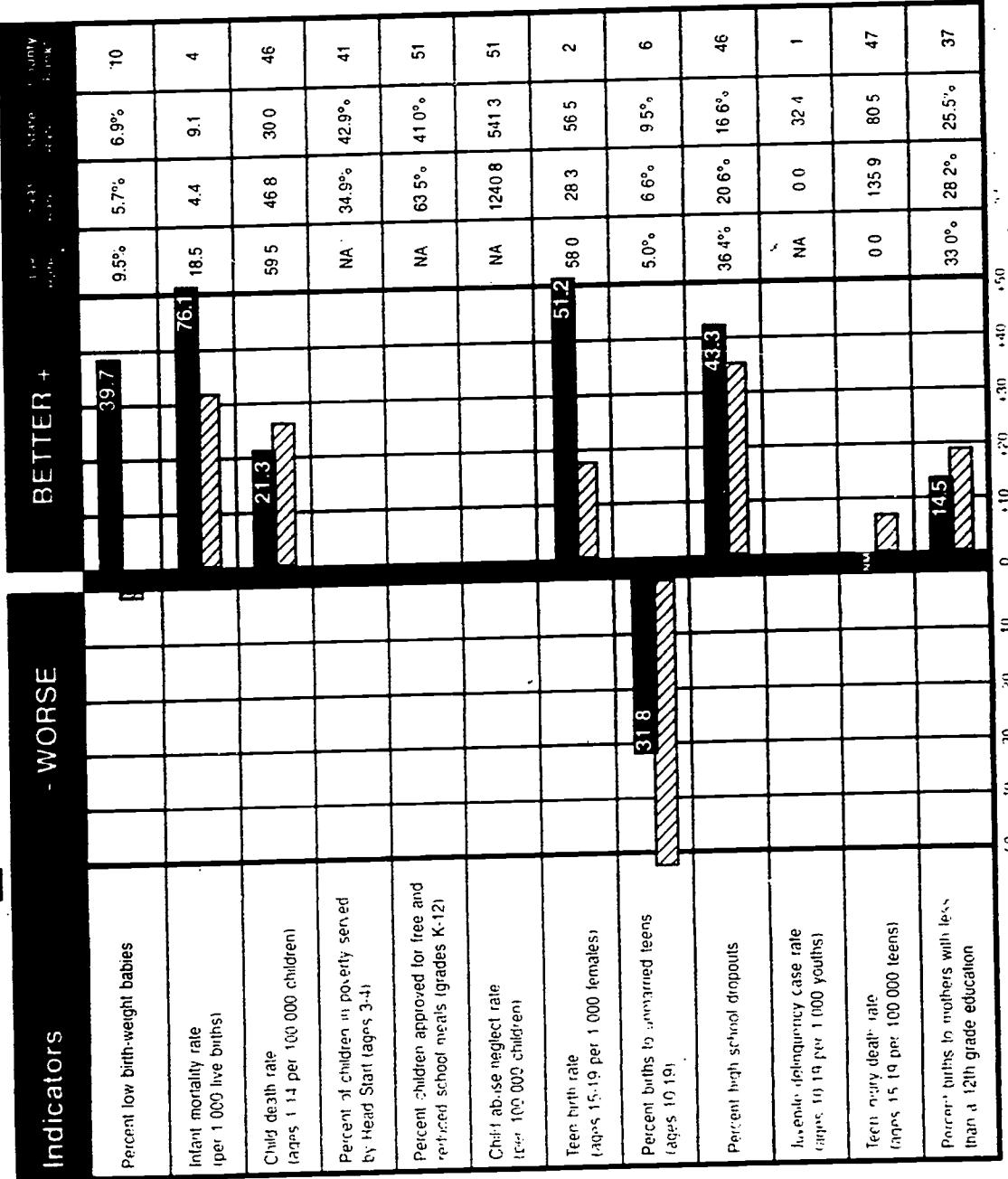
Composite County Rank

27



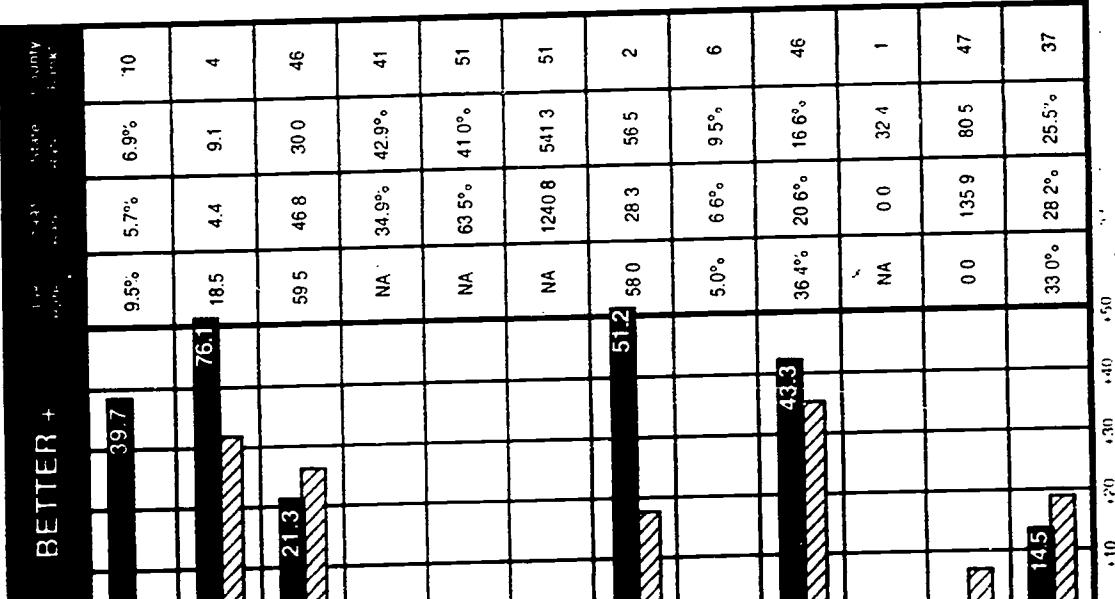
Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change
 Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change
 Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	8,334	7,553	-9.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,238	\$4,455	37.6%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.8%	19.1%	94.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.2%	79.6%	3.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,079	829	-23.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	617	785	27.2%
Unemployment rate	7.5%	11.1%	48.0%

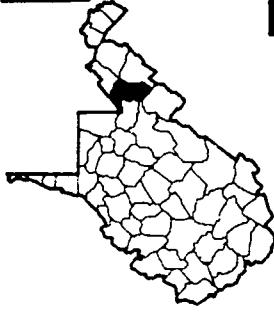
Background Facts

Total population under age 18	2,262	1,773	-21.6%
Percent population under age 18	27.1%	23.1%	-14.8%
Percent minority population	0.9%	1.0%	5.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.4%	0.5%	43.5%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.5%	15.8%	50.1%
Percent children in poverty	20.8%	40.7%	95.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$18,688	\$16,994	-\$1,694

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 11: CHANGE YOUR ROUTINE.
Treat appointments with your children as you would any other meetings. Apologize if you are late and offer to make up the time in another way.

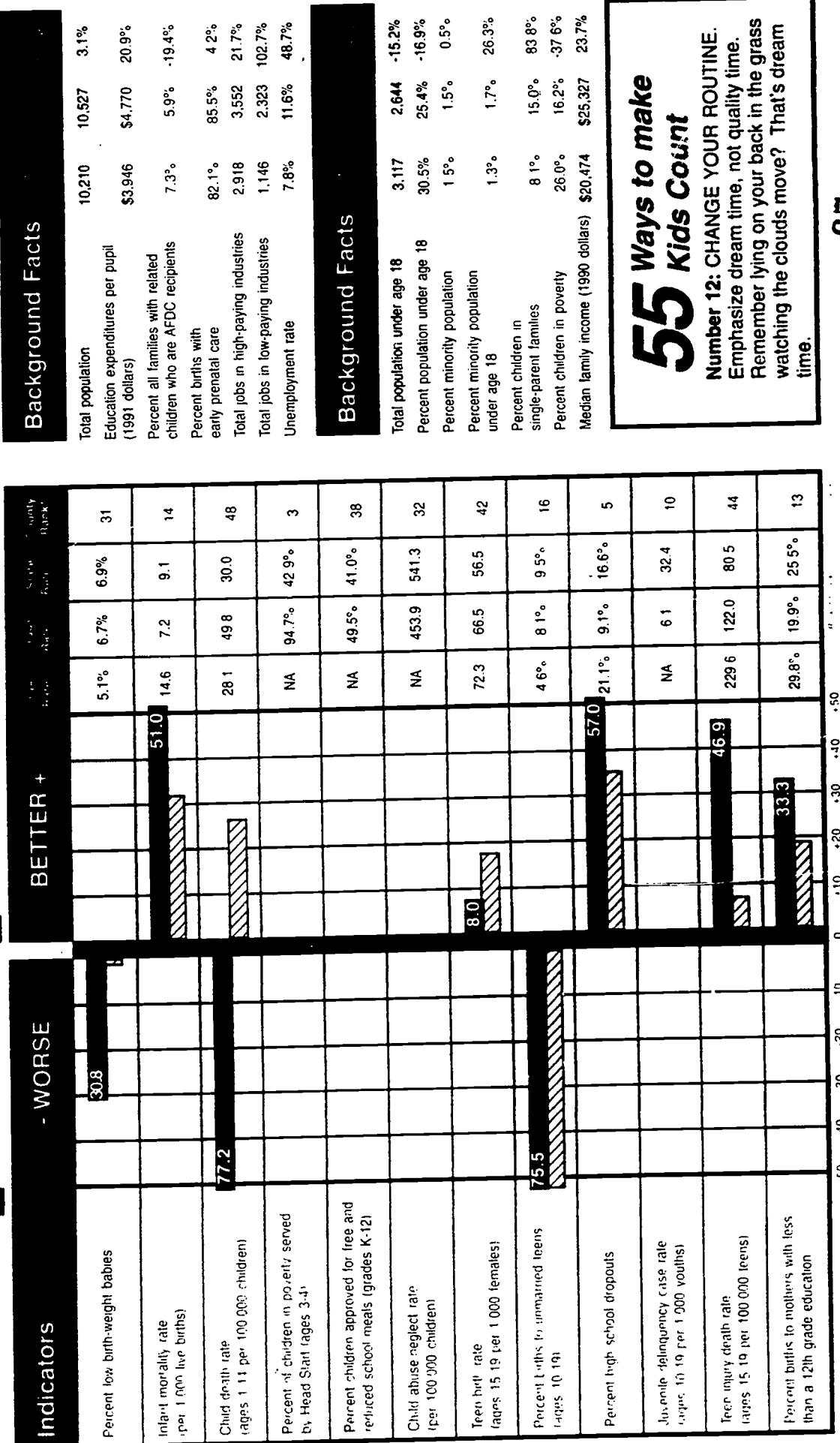
Grant County



Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change



Composite County Rank

30

Background Facts

Total population	10,210	10,527	3.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,946	\$4,770	20.9%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.3%	5.9%	-19.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	82.1%	85.5%	4.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,918	3,552	21.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,146	2,323	102.7%
Unemployment rate	7.8%	11.6%	48.7%

Background Facts

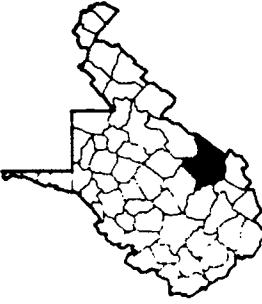
Total population under age 18	3,117	2,644	-15.2%
Percent population under age 18	30.5%	25.4%	-16.9%
Percent minority population	1.5%	1.5%	0.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.3%	1.7%	26.3%
Percent children in single-parent families	8.1%	15.0%	83.8%
Percent children in poverty	26.0%	16.2%	-37.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$20,474	\$25,327	23.7%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 12: CHANGE YOUR ROUTINE.
Emphasize dream time, not quality time.
Remember lying on your back in the grass
watching the clouds move? That's dream
time.

67

Greenbrier County

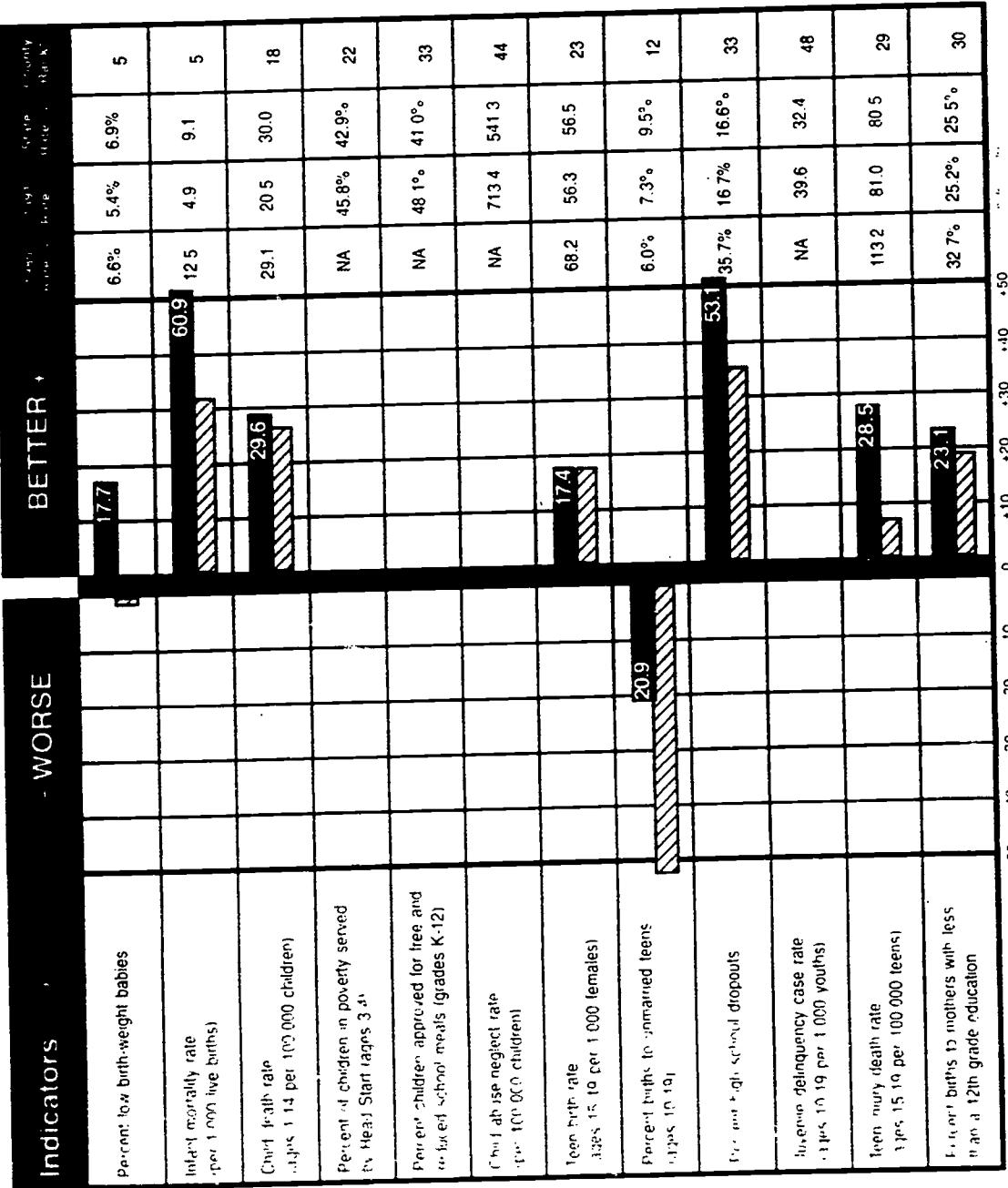


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Hatched bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	1980	1991	County	State	Nation
Total population	37,665	35,048	-6.9%		
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,245	\$4,077	25.7%		
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	5.6%	9.0%	61.1%		
Percent births with early prenatal care	53.5%	72.4%	35.3%		
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,195	4,064	-3.1%		
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,014	8,940	27.5%		
Unemployment rate	11.7%	12.4%	6.0%		

Background Facts

	1980	1991	County	State	Nation
Total population under age 18	10,866	8,270	-22.5%		
Percent population under age 18	28.3%	23.8%	-15.8%		
Percent minority population	4.4%	4.0%	-9.3%		
Percent minority population under age 18	4.8%	4.4%	-6.6%		
Percent children in single-parent families	11.6%	17.6%	51.7%		
Percent children in poverty	16.4%	23.8%	44.9%		
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$23,125	\$23,819	3.0%		

55 Kids Count

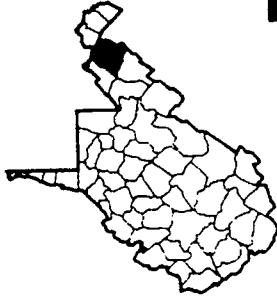
Number 13: CHANGE A CHILD'S LIFE.

Offer to assist a family.

Hampshire County

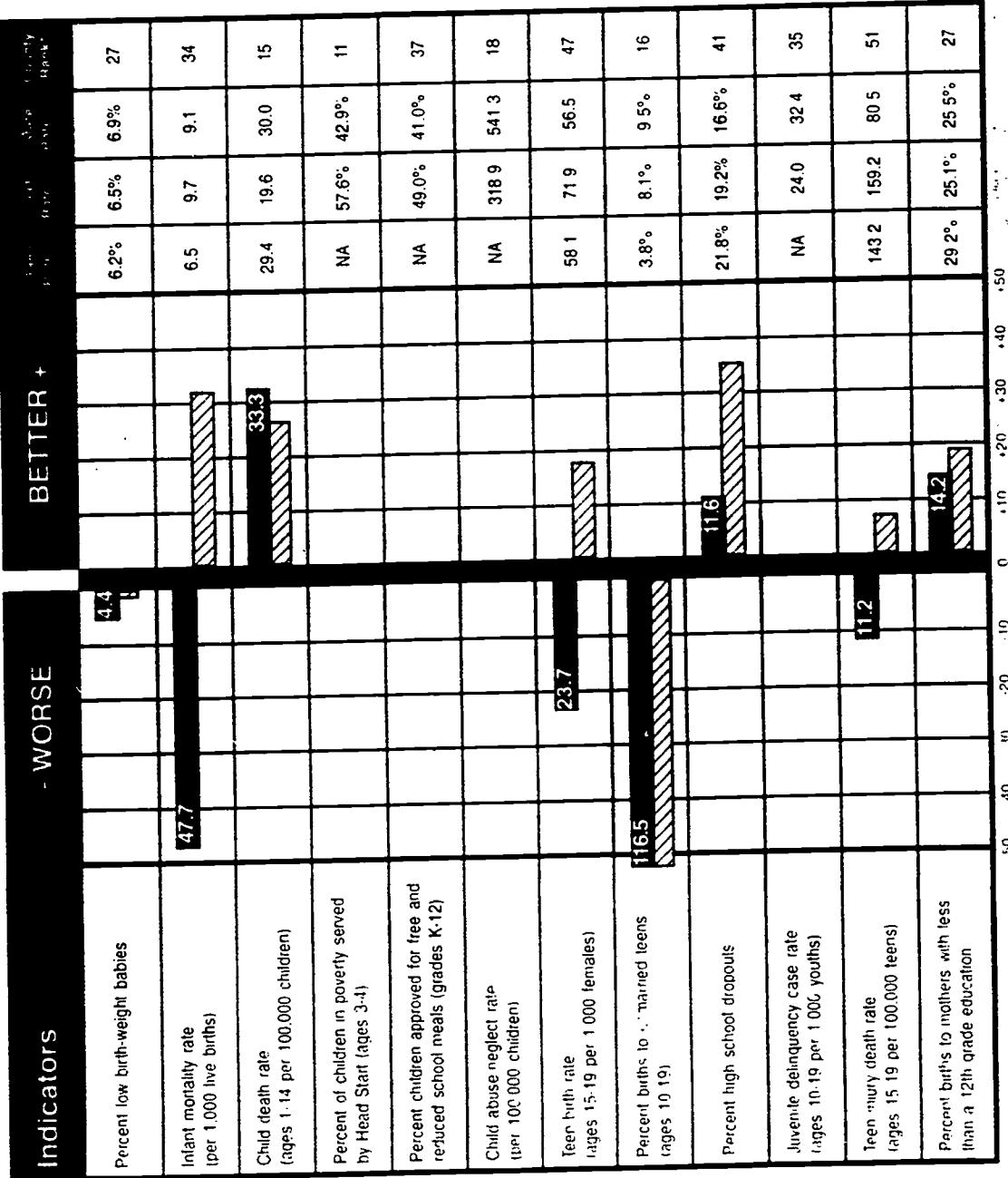
Composite County Rank

36



Percent Change 1980-1991 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change
Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	14,867	17,084	14.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,068	\$4,267	39.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.4%	9.9%	18.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	83.4%	71.7%	-14.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,434	1,567	9.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,527	1,924	26.0%
Unemployment rate	7.0%	13.6%	94.3%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	4,593	4,390	-4.4%
Percent population under age 18	30.9%	26.6%	-13.9%
Percent minority population	1.0%	1.1%	8.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	1.4%	28.1%
Percent children in single-parent families	9.9%	14.0%	40.9%
Percent children in poverty	20.0%	21.1%	5.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$22,377	\$24,164	8.0%

55 Kids Count

Number 14: CHANGE A CHILD'S LIFE.
Call your local information and referral
agency or library and ask for the names of
youth and family service organizations that
may need assistance.

70

WW KIDS COUNT

71

Hancock County

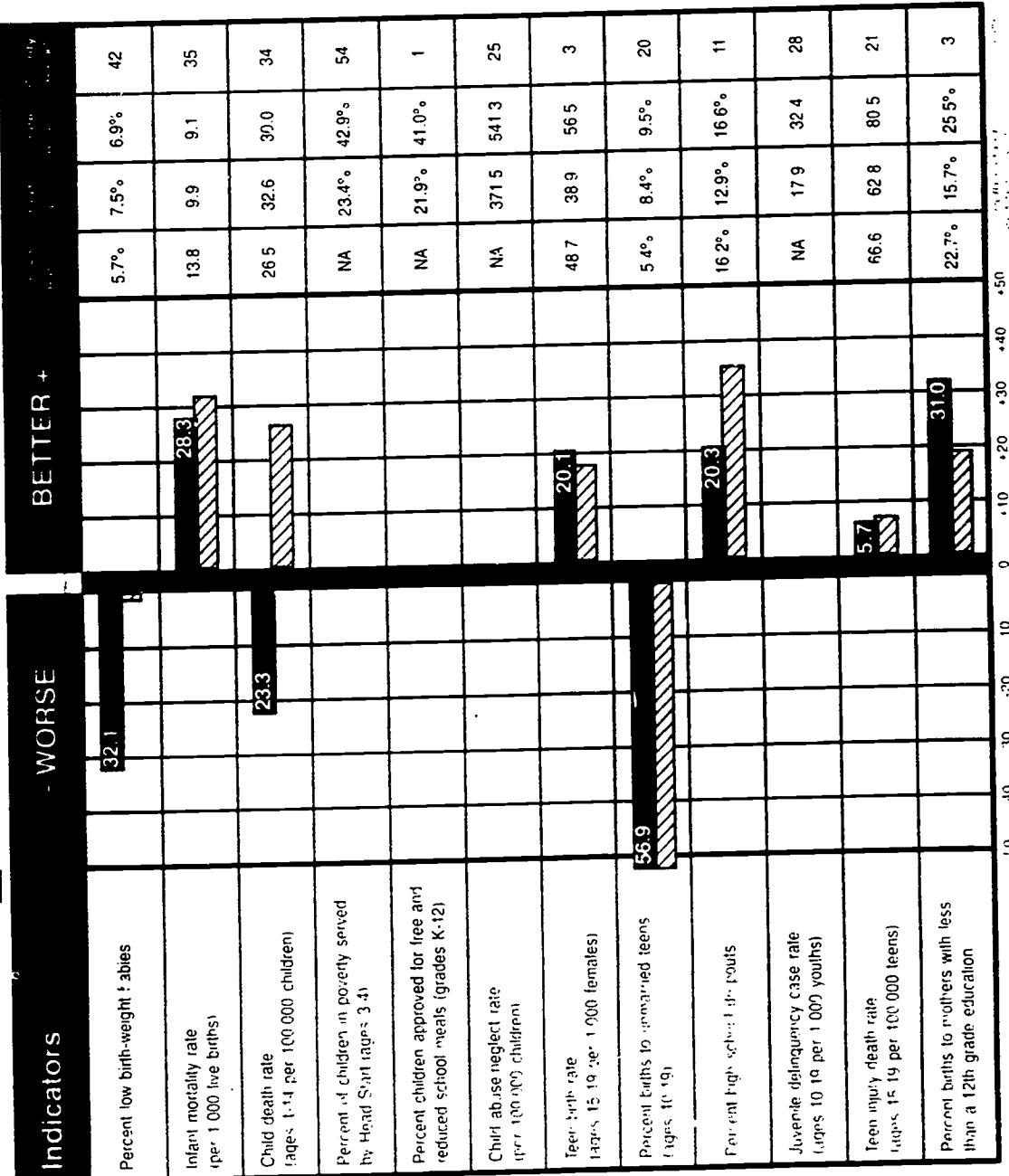


Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Trend Data



Composite County Rank

4

Background Facts

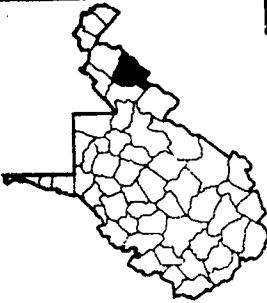
Total population	40,418	35,218	-12.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,168	\$4,287	35.3%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.5%	11.1%	48.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.9%	78.9%	3.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	15,223	10,460	-31.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	6,665	7,307	9.6%
Unemployment rate	8.3%	9.1%	9.6%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 15: CHANGE A CHILD'S LIFE.
Volunteer to be a mentor, a tutor or an after-school helper.

Hardy County

Child Abuse and Neglect
WV KIDS COUNT



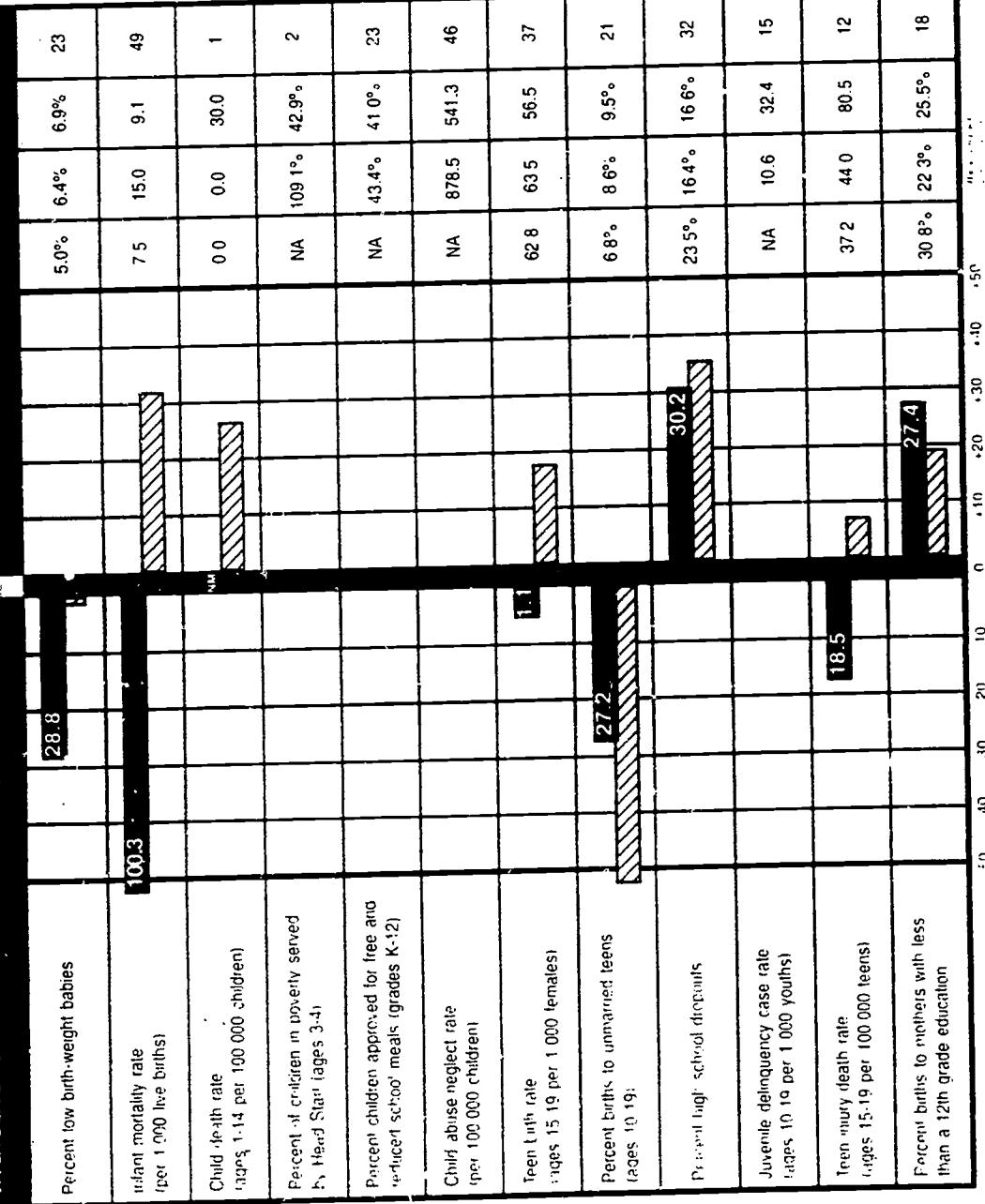
Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators - WORSE



Background Facts

Total population	10,030	11,120	10,9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,603	\$4,299	19.3%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.7%	5.5%	-36.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	82.6%	84.2%	1.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,977	2,671	35.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,046	1,370	31.0%
Unemployment rate	7.1%	9.4%	32.4%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	2,797	2,618	-6.4%
Percent population under age 18	27.9%	23.8%	-14.5%
Percent minority population	2.1%	2.1%	-0.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.0%	2.2%	8.7%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.3%	14.4%	39.0%
Percent children in poverty	23.2%	15.3%	-34.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$20,309	\$25,843	27.2%

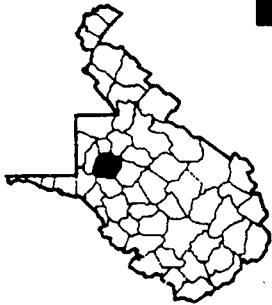
55 Ways to make **Kids Count**

Number 16: CHANGE YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD. Donate materials to your local schools or churches, such as books, audio and video equipment, records, cassettes, videotapes or art supplies.

Harrison County

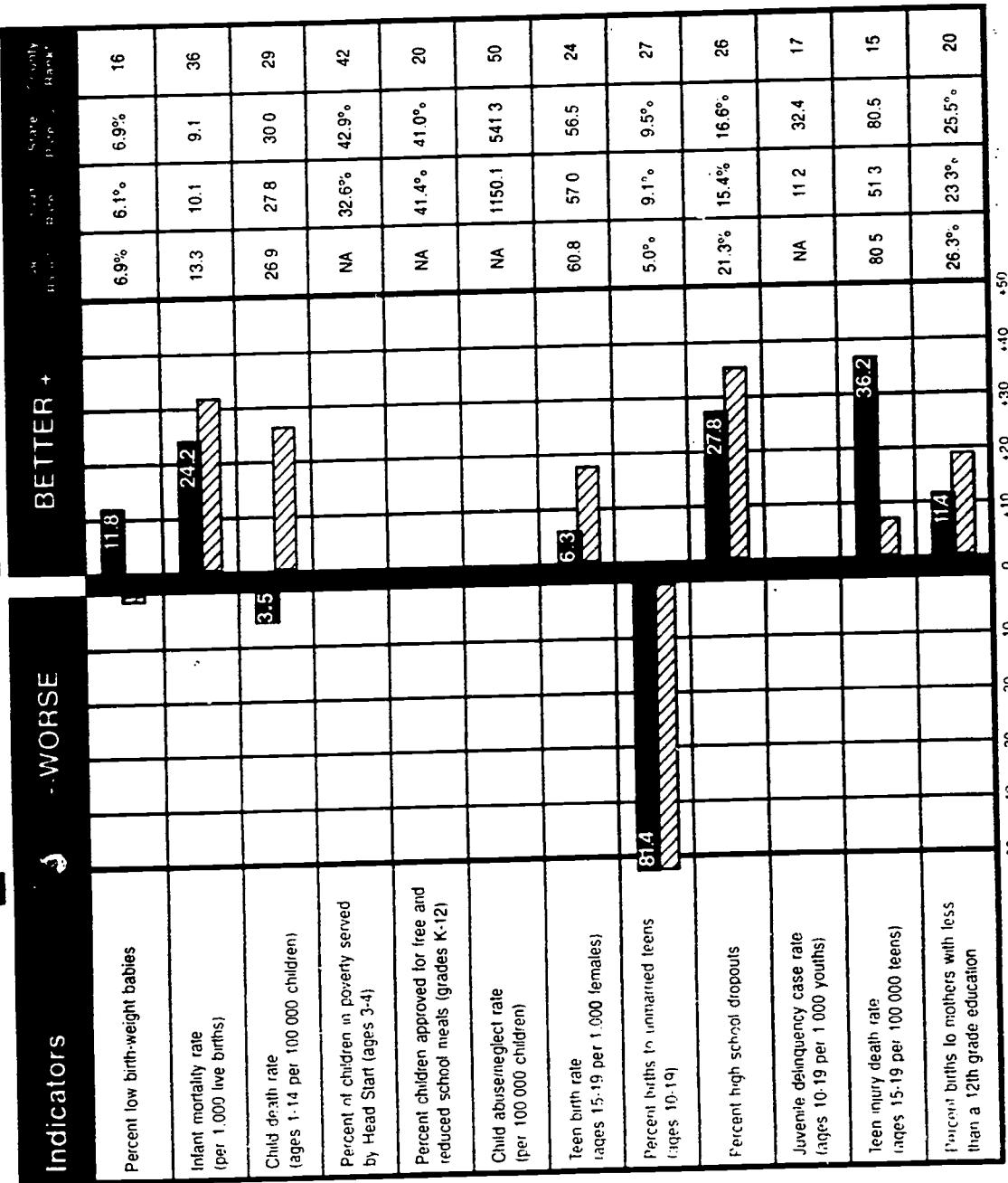
Composite County Rank

23



Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change
Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	77,710	69,683	-10.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,059	\$4,469	46.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.7%	16.0%	64.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	82.5%	82.8%	0.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	13,639	10,466	-23.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	14,501	17,621	21.5%
Unemployment rate	8.4%	10.7%	27.4%

Background Facts

55 Kids Count

Number 17: CHANGE YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD. Start a Watch Project to keep your neighborhood safe for children.

Jackson County

Composite County Rank

14

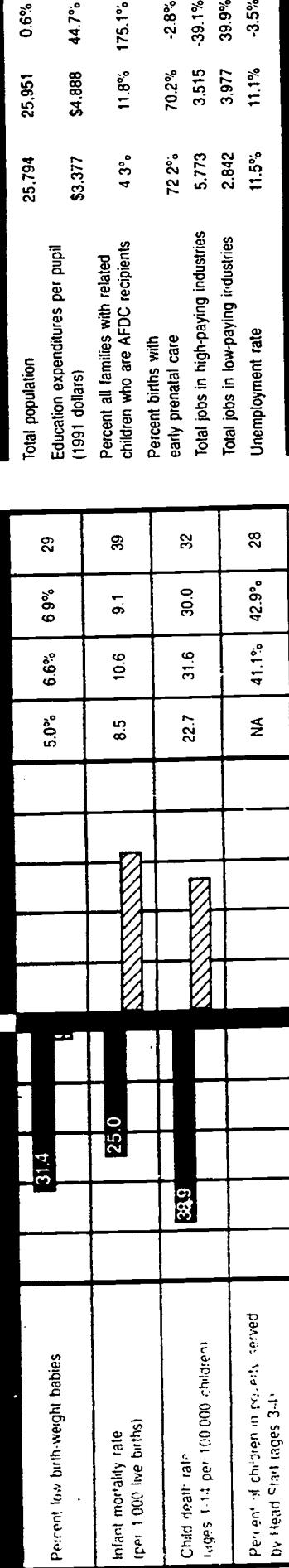


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Patterned bars indicate county percent change

Indicators



Background Facts

Total population	25,794
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,377
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,773
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,842
Unemployment rate	11.5%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	7,868
Percent population under age 18	30.5%
Percent minority population	0.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	9.3%
Percent children in poverty	13.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$30,026
	\$25,121
	-16.3%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 18: CHANGE YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD. Create a neighborhood child care cooperative. Call the National Association for the Education of Young Children for help (1-800-424-2460).

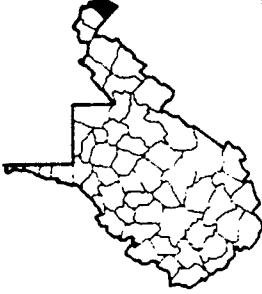
78

WV KIDS COUNT

Page 37

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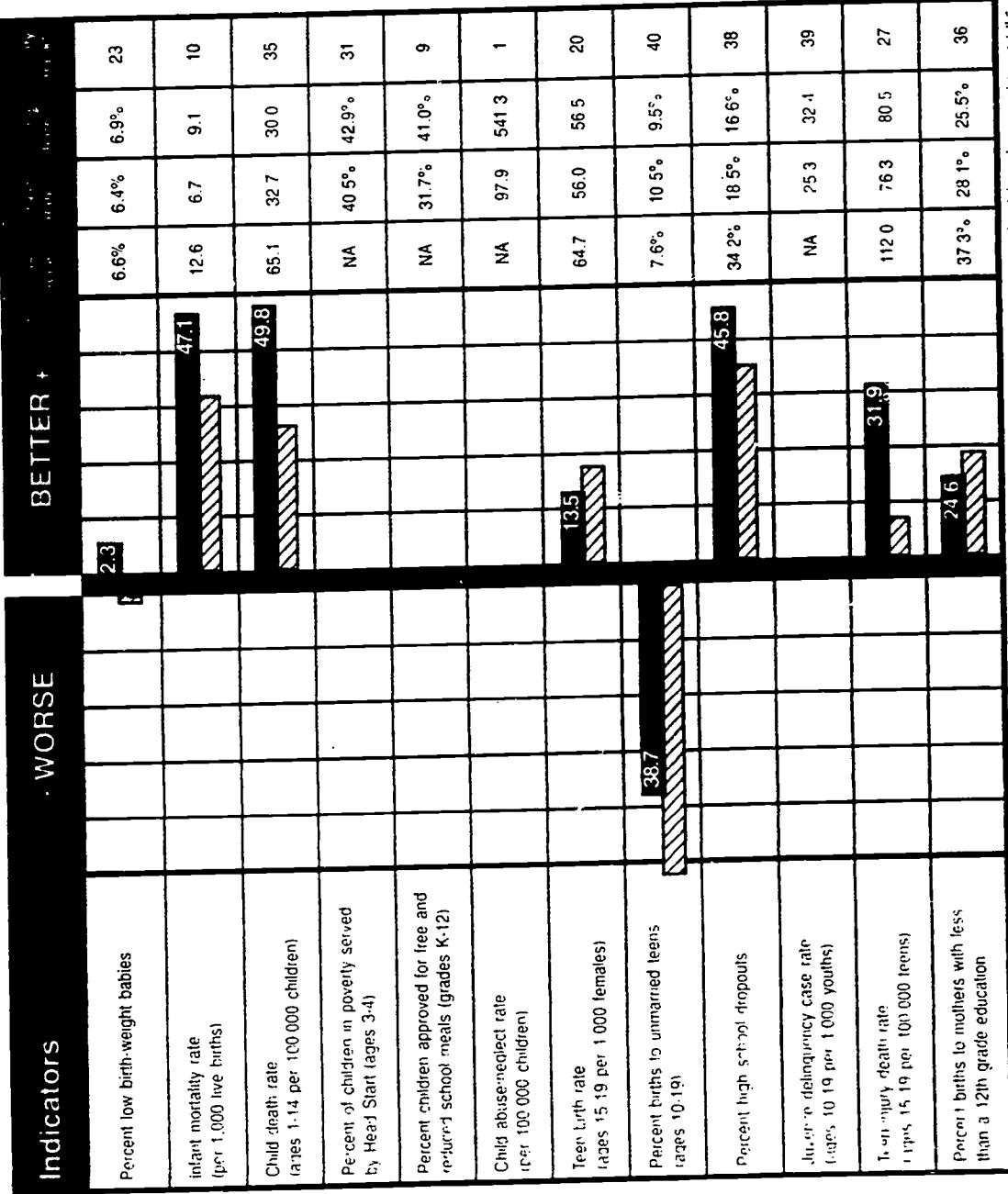
Jefferson County



Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change
Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Trend Data



Background Facts

Total population	30,302	36,716	21.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,680	\$4,386	63.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.3%	7.3%	-11.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.3%	72.4%	-6.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,008	4,136	37.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,518	6,817	50.9%
Unemployment rate	6.3%	10.2%	61.9%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	8,915	9,195	3.1%
Percent population under age 18	29.4%	25.6%	-13.0%
Percent minority population	9.6%	8.3%	-14.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	12.1%	9.7%	-20.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	13.6%	15.3%	12.6%
Percent children in poverty	17.9%	13.7%	-23.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$27,042	\$34,887	28.0%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 19: CHANGE YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.
Start a neighborhood newsletter
with children submitting articles and
receiving recognition for accomplishments.

Kanawha County

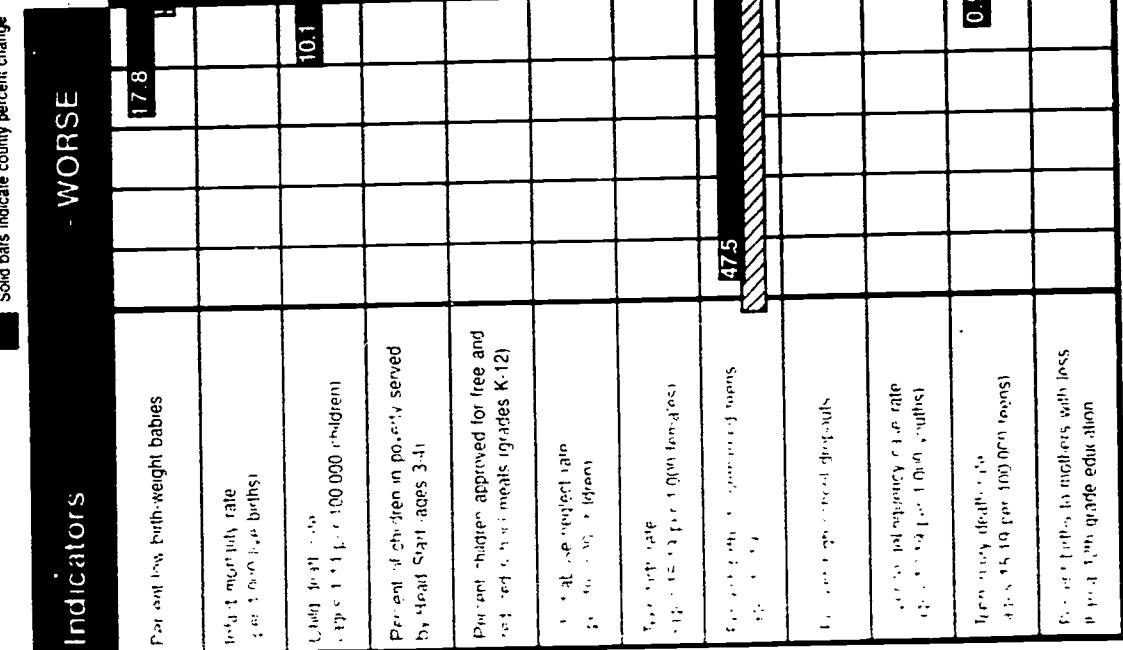


38

Percent Change 1980-1991 Trend Data

Patterned bars indicate county percent change

Solid bars indicate county percent change



Background Facts

Total population	231,414	207,354	-10.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,479	\$4,586	31.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.9%	15.0%	89.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	71.3%	69.4%	-2.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	47,860	34,458	-28.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	53,461	63,935	19.6%
Unemployment rate	7.2%	7.7%	6.9%

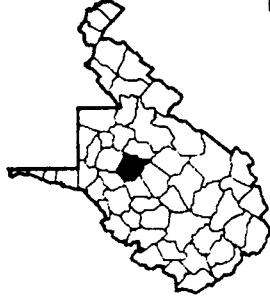
Background Facts

Total population under age 18	60,714	48,250	-20.5%
Percent population under age 18	26.2%	23.2%	-11.4%
Percent minority population	6.7%	7.5%	12.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	7.9%	10.0%	25.8%
Percent children in single-parent families	13.8%	21.0%	52.6%
Percent children in poverty	13.7%	22.0%	60.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$31,334	\$30,030	-4.2%

55 Ways to make **Kids Count**

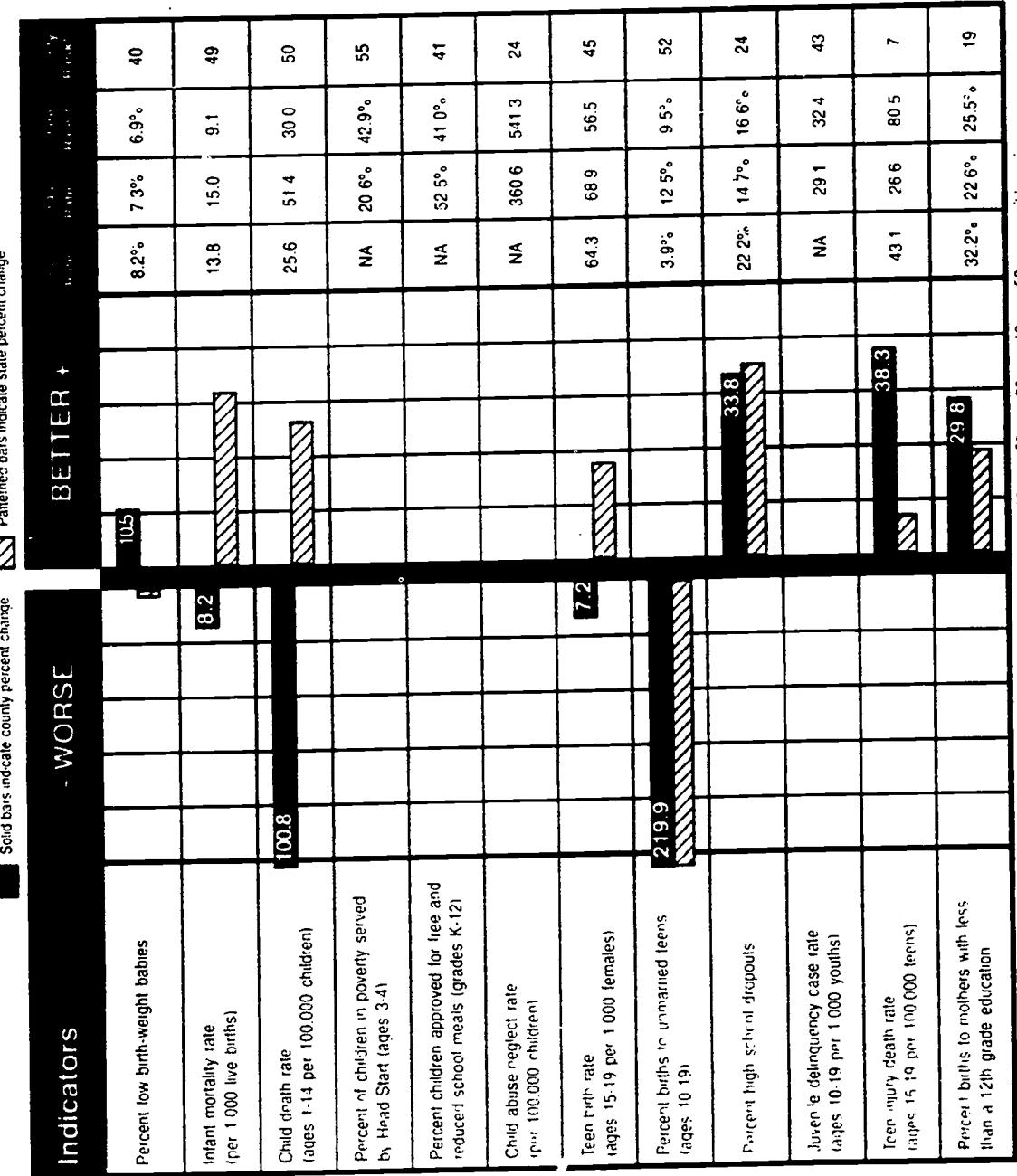
Number 20: CHANGE YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD. Help teens form a babysitter's coop or club.

Lewis County



Percent Change 1980-1991

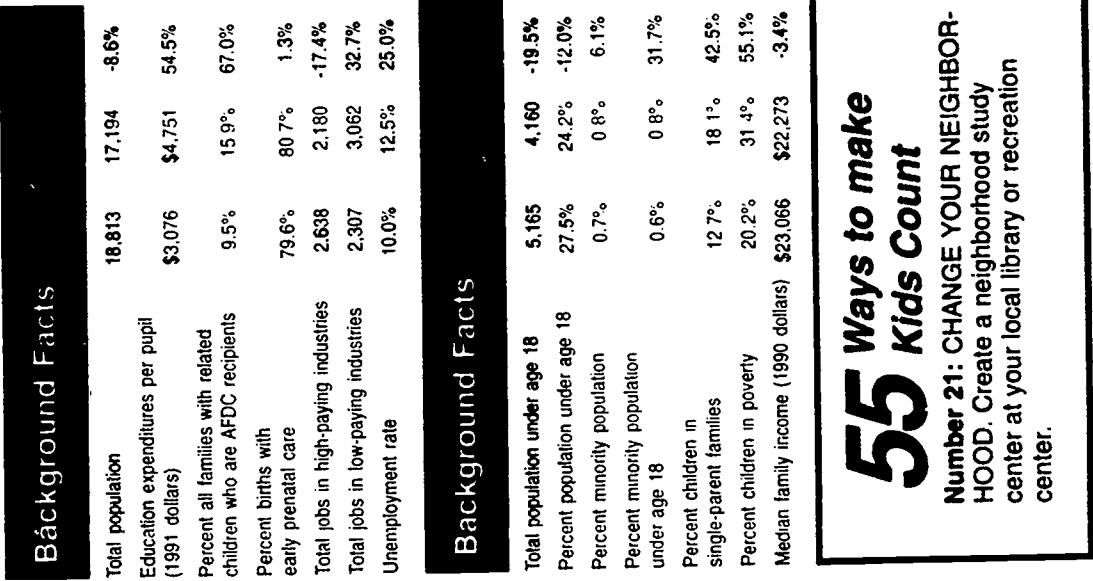
Patterned bars indicate state percent change



8

Trend Data

Pailement bars indicate state percent change



8

Lincoln County

Composite County Rank
53

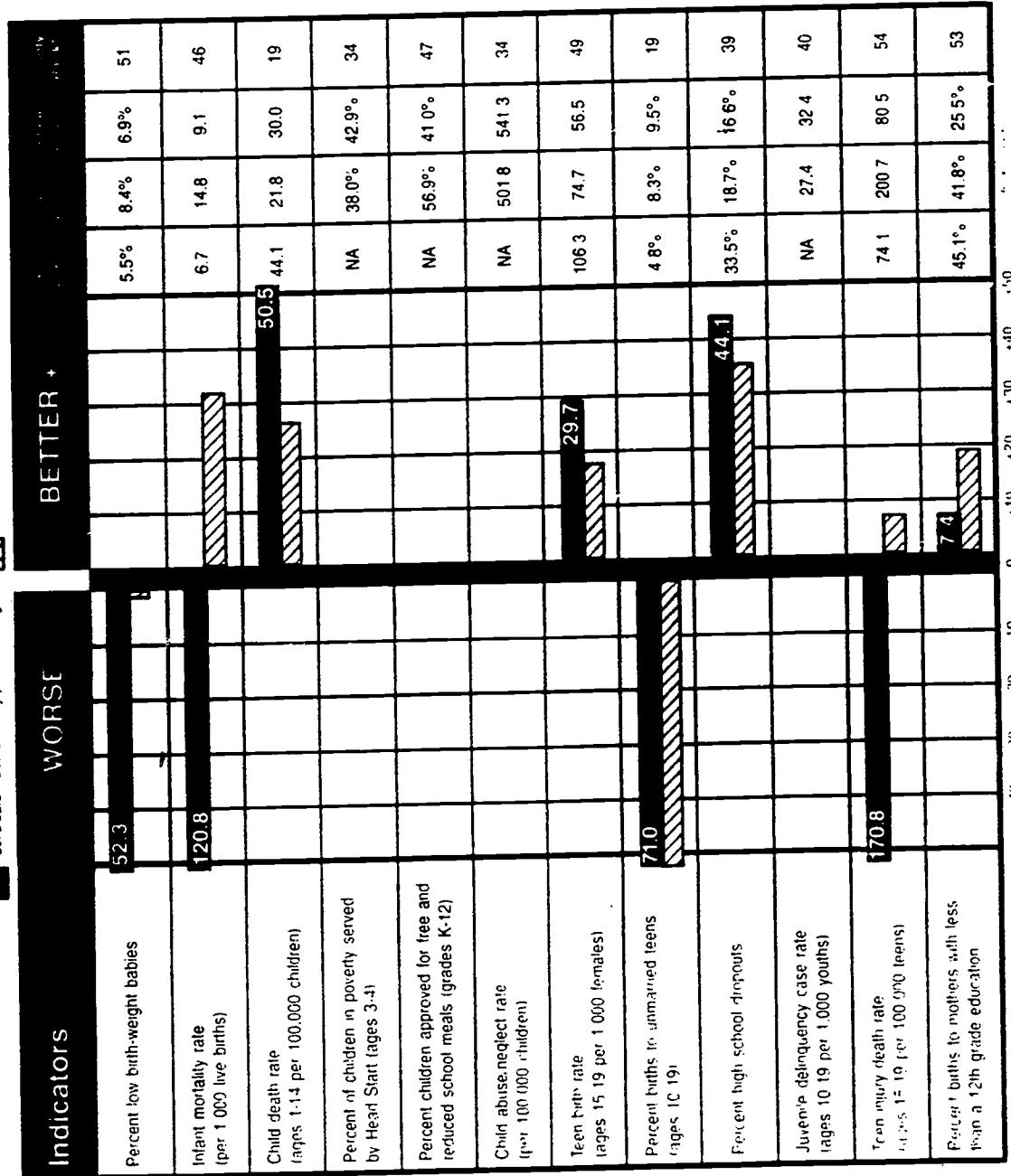


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Pattened bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	23,675	21,494	-9.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,295	\$4,644	41.0%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	14.8%	26.2%	76.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	56.3%	79.9%	42.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,014	1,037	2.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,099	1,431	30.2%
Unemployment rate	14.3%	15.2%	6.3%

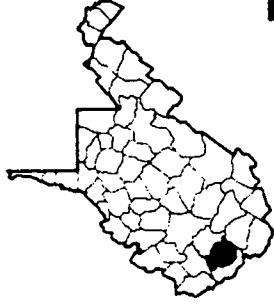
Background Facts

Total population under age 18	7,894	5,979	-24.3%
Percent population under age 18	33.4%	28.0%	-16.3%
Percent minority population	0.2%	0.2%	15.9%
Percent minority population under age 18			NM
Percent children in single-parent families	10.2%	14.8%	44.0%
Percent children in poverty	28.9%	45.1%	56.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$21,166	\$16,868	-20.3%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 22: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
Use this data book to identify problems in
your community and mobilize individuals to
work on one of the issues.

Logan County

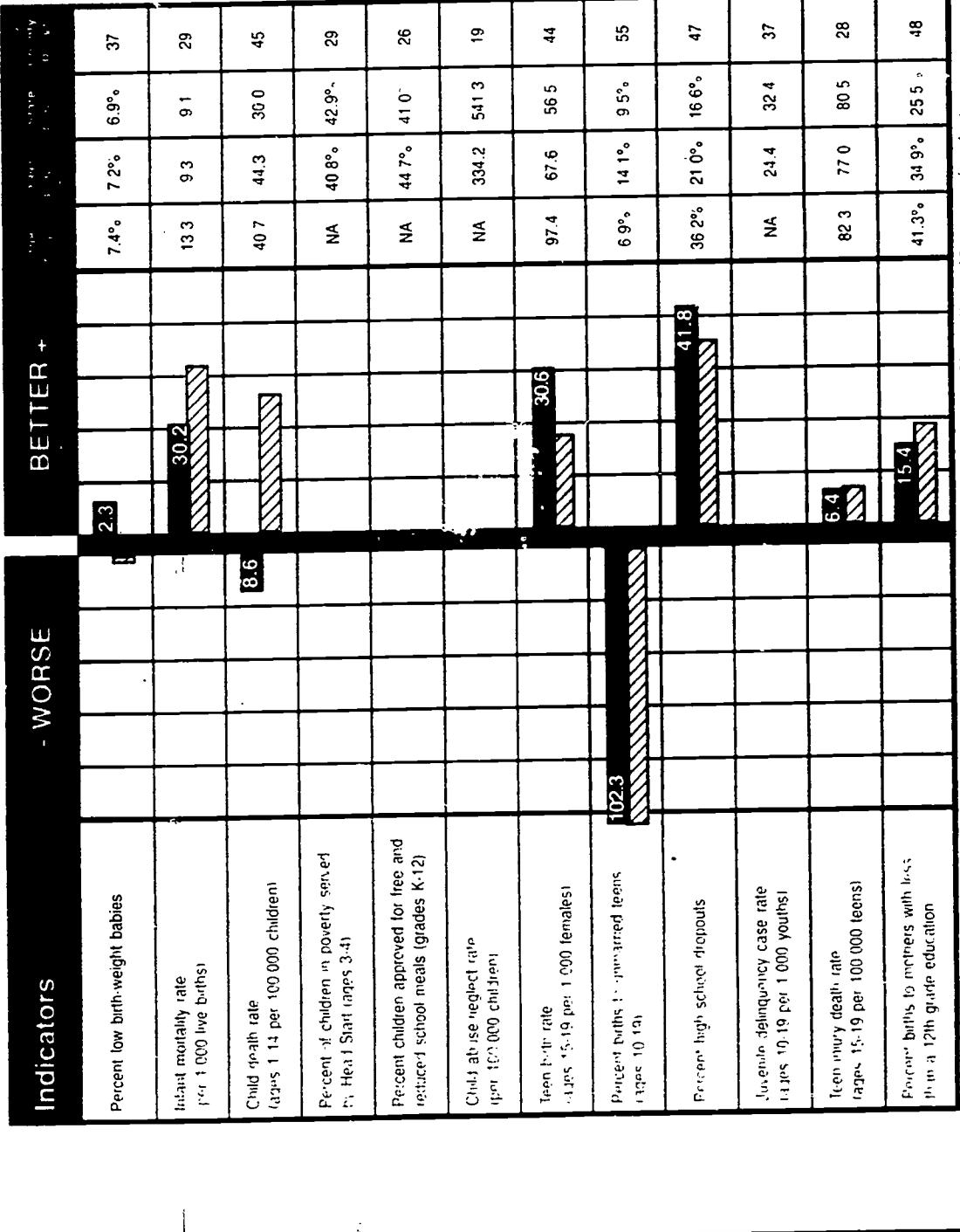


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change
 Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators - WORSE



Background Facts

Total population	50,679	43,125	-14.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1990 dollars)	\$2,867	\$4,596	+60.3%
Percent all 1-6 miles with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.7%	22.2%	+108.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	47.8%	51.5%	+7.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	8,461	5,533	-34.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	6,334	7,318	+15.5%
Unemployment rate	8.6%	12.8%	+48.8%

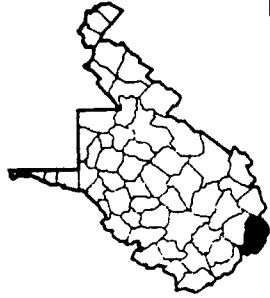
Background Facts

Total population under age 18	16,758	11,969	-28.6%
Percent population under age 18	33.1%	27.8%	-15.9%
Percent minority population	47%	38%	-18.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.7%	3.9%	-15.7%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.6%	17.5%	+50.1%
Percent children in poverty	21.9%	37.3%	+70.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$25,483	\$21,100	-17.2%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

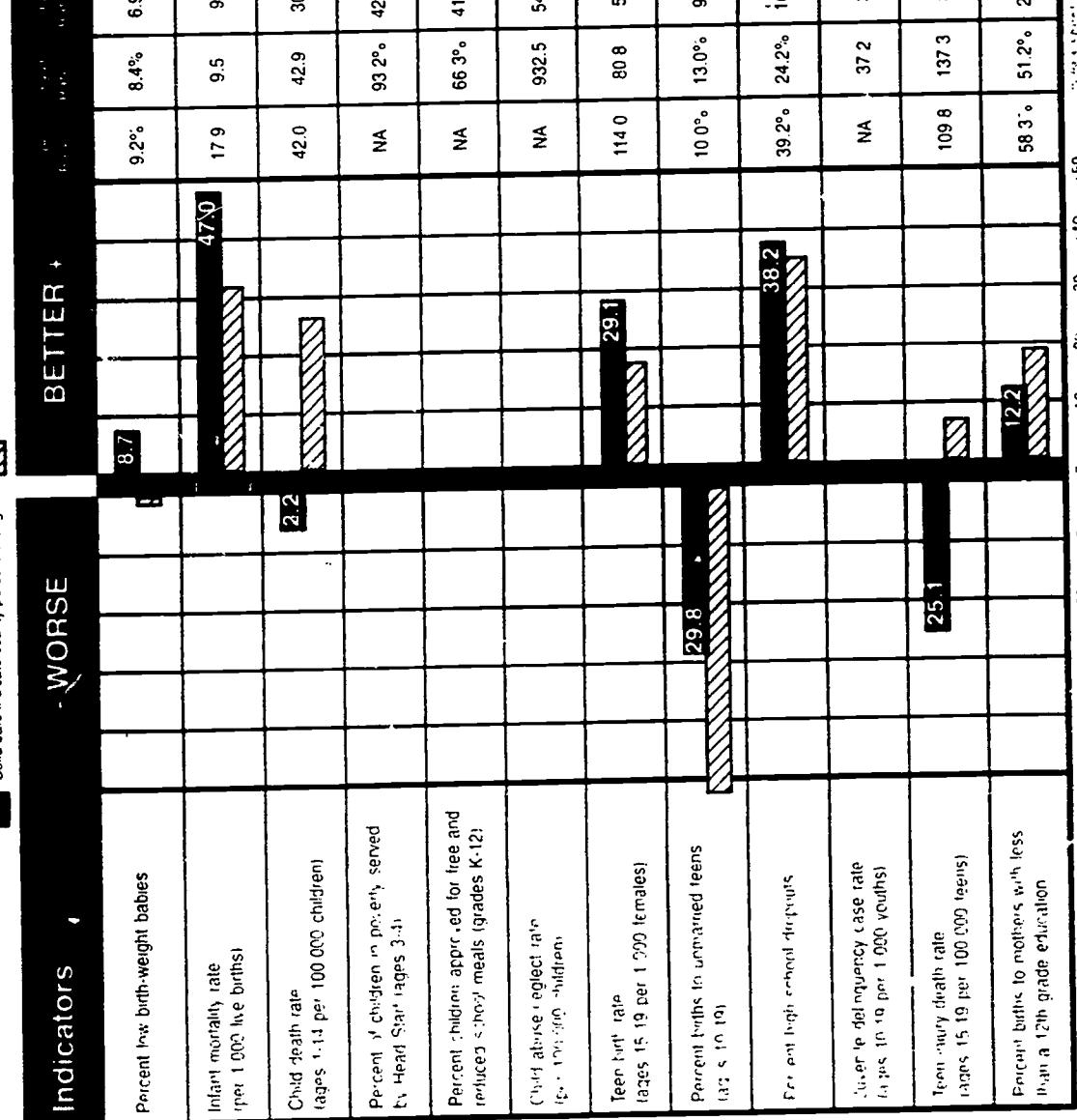
Number 23: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
Identify community leaders and let the Task Force know who they are so they may receive a KIDS COUNT book.

McDowell County



Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change



Trend Data

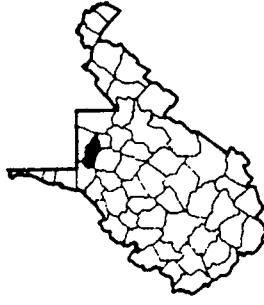
Patterned bars indicate state percent change

	Background Facts	
Total population	49,899	34,564
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,969	\$5,249
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	22.5%	32.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	48.8%	56.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	9,046	2,545
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,942	3,074
Unemployment rate	13.0%	21.0%
	Background Facts	
Total population under age 18	17,225	10,188
Percent population under age 18	34.5%	28.9%
Percent minority population	15.0%	13.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	14.2%	14.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	13.8%	19.1%
Percent children in poverty	31.2%	50.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$21,729	\$15,756
		-27.5%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 24: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
Find out what children's issues are being
debated in your community and join in those
debates.

Marion County

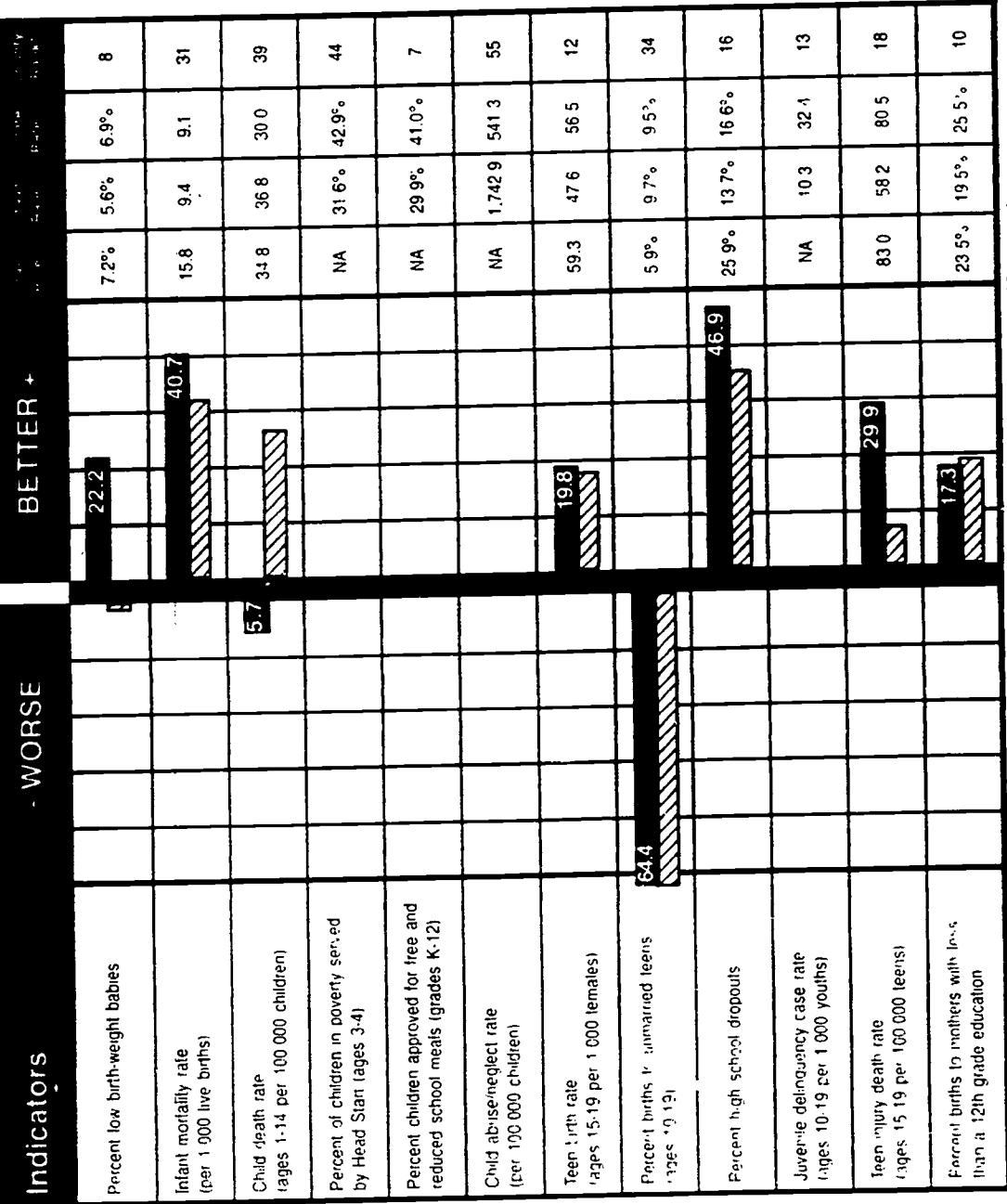


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	65,789	57,461	-12.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,435	\$4,795	39.6%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.2%	16.2%	59.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.3%	75.0%	-1.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	11,812	8,421	-28.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	9,764	10,730	9.9%
Unemployment rate	9.9%	11.0%	11.1%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	17,369	12,967	-25.3%
Percent population under age 18	26.4%	22.7%	-14.2%
Percent minority population	4.0%	3.8%	-4.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.8%	4.7%	-3.7%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.5%	17.0%	35.7%
Percent children in poverty	16.6%	26.5%	59.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$27,266	\$25,963	-4.8%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 25: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
Convene a group of business, religious, labor and civic leaders and ask them to identify programs or strategies that can help increase family income in your community.

Marshall County

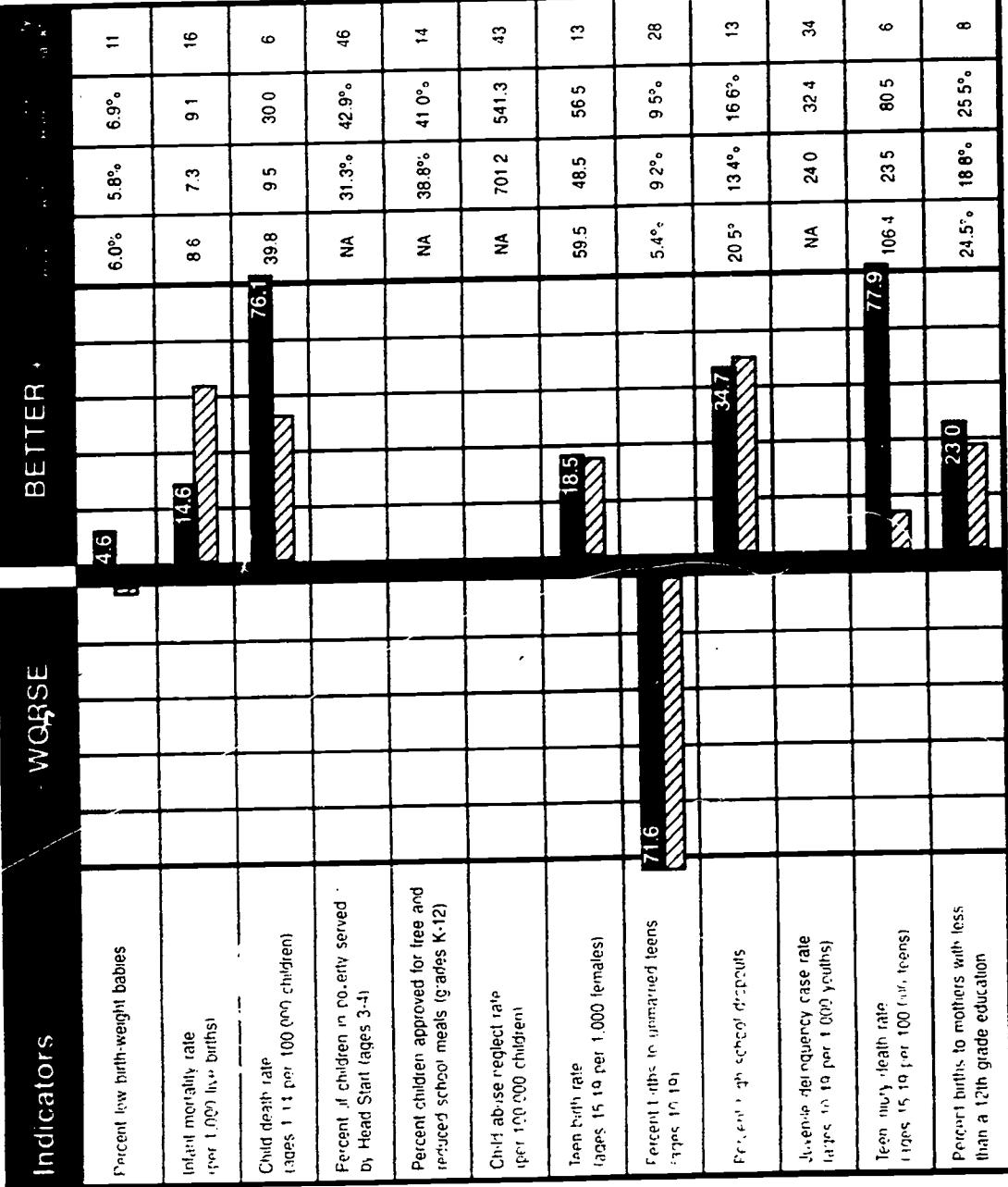


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

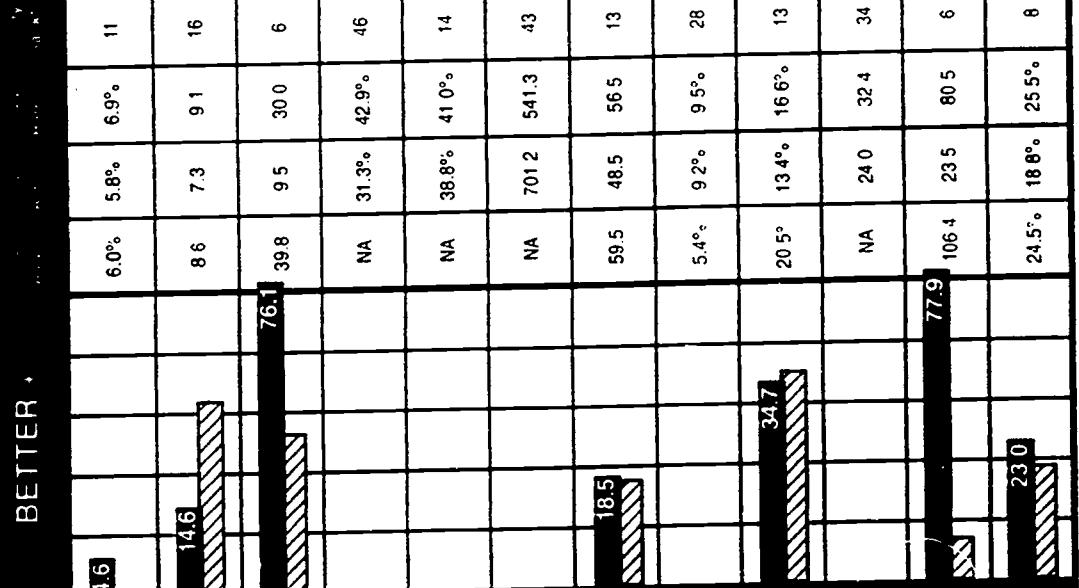
Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Composite County Rank

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Background Facts

Total population	41,608	37,004	-11.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,486	\$4,953	42.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.4%	12.8%	52.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	83.9%	77.3%	-7.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	8,353	5,959	-28.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,224	5,619	33.0%
Unemployment rate	11.9%	10.4%	-12.6%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	12,020	9,127	-24.1%
Percent population under age 18	28.9%	24.4%	-15.4%
Percent minority population	1.0%	0.9%	-3.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.9%	1.0%	20.2%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.1%	16.3%	47.3%
Percent children in poverty	11.8%	21.4%	80.9%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$31,045	\$26,974	-13.1%

55 Ways to make **Kids Count**

Number 26: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
Find out if your community has a Family Resource Network.

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WV KIDS COUNT

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11. About Community

ERIC

Page 45

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Mason County

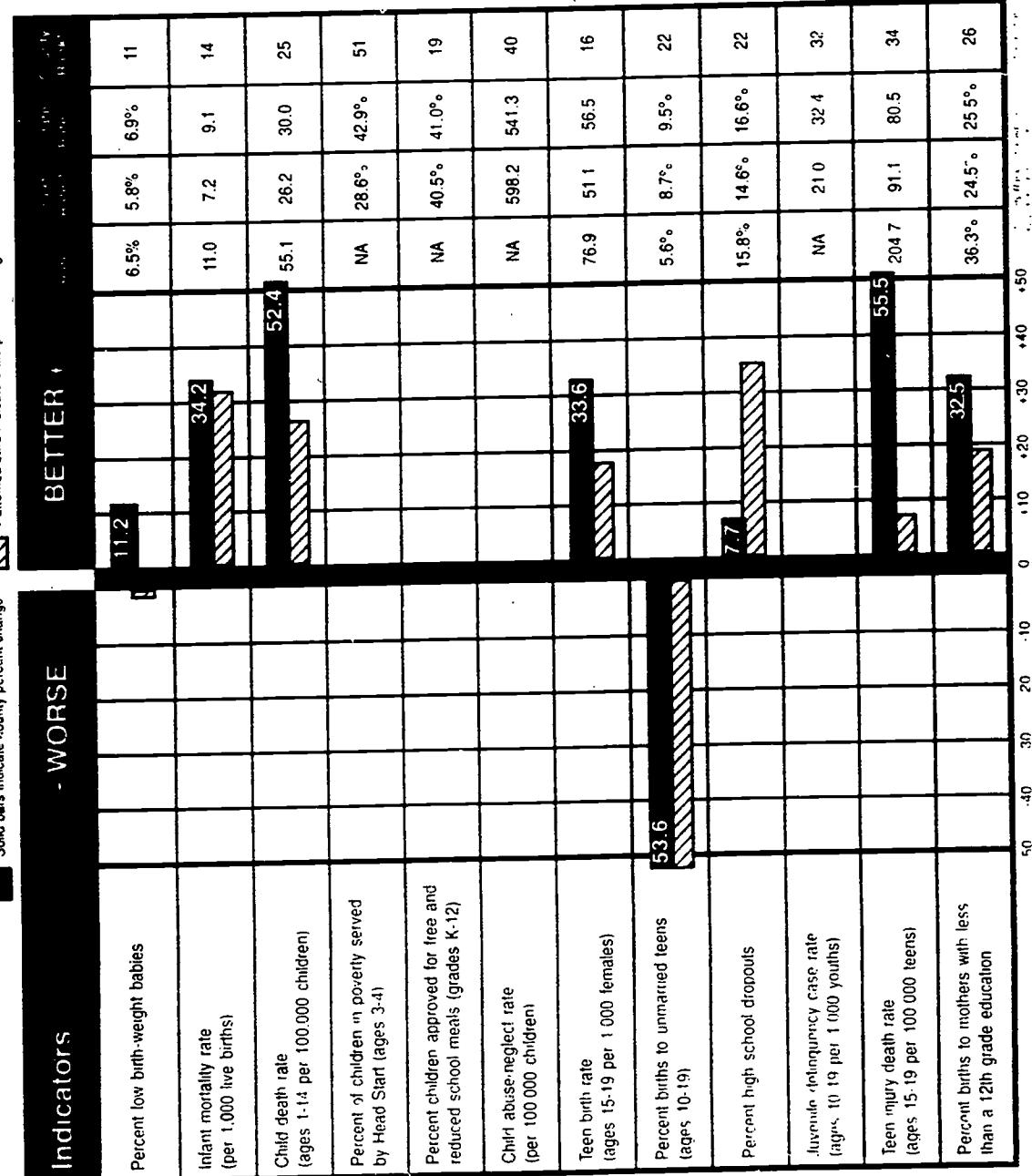


Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Hatched bars indicate state percent change

Trend Data



Background Facts

Total population	27,045	25,133	-7.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,382	\$4,830	+42.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	6.3%	14.6%	+131.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	66.4%	74.7%	+12.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,529	4,140	-8.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,828	3,411	+20.6%
Unemployment rate	12.8%	14.2%	+10.9%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	8,041	6,520	-18.9%
Percent population under age 18	29.7%	25.9%	-12.9%
Percent minority population	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	1.1%	-7.5%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.4%	16.3%	+57.8%
Percent children in poverty	16.0%	27.5%	+71.8%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$26,720	\$24,125	-9.7%

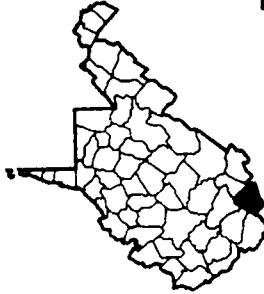
55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 27: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
If your community has a Family Resource Network, join it.

Mercer County

Composite County Rank

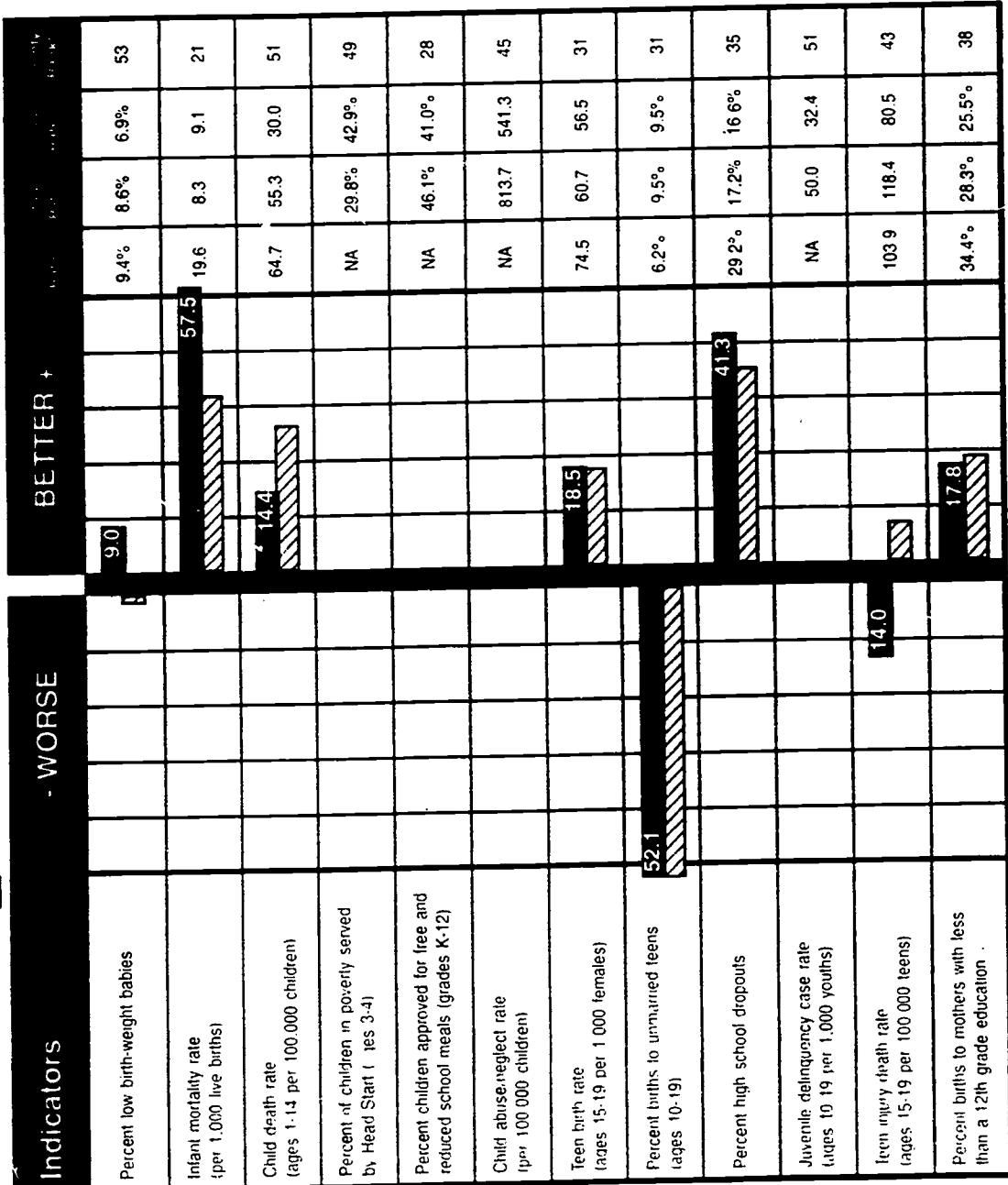
50



Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Patterned bars indicate county percent change
 Solid bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	73,942	64,882	-12.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,034	\$4,547	49.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	11.9%	16.8%	40.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.6%	66.0%	-2.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	9,063	6,578	-27.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	13,970	15,238	9.1%
Unemployment rate	9.2%	9.4%	2.2%

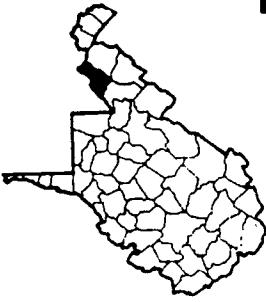
Background Facts

Total population under age 18	20,938	15,808	-25.5%
Percent population under age 18	28.3%	24.0%	-15.2%
Percent minority population	7.4%	7.0%	-4.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	8.0%	8.9%	11.0%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.5%	18.0%	44.5%
Percent children in poverty	19.9%	29.3%	47.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$25,563	\$24,020	-6.4%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

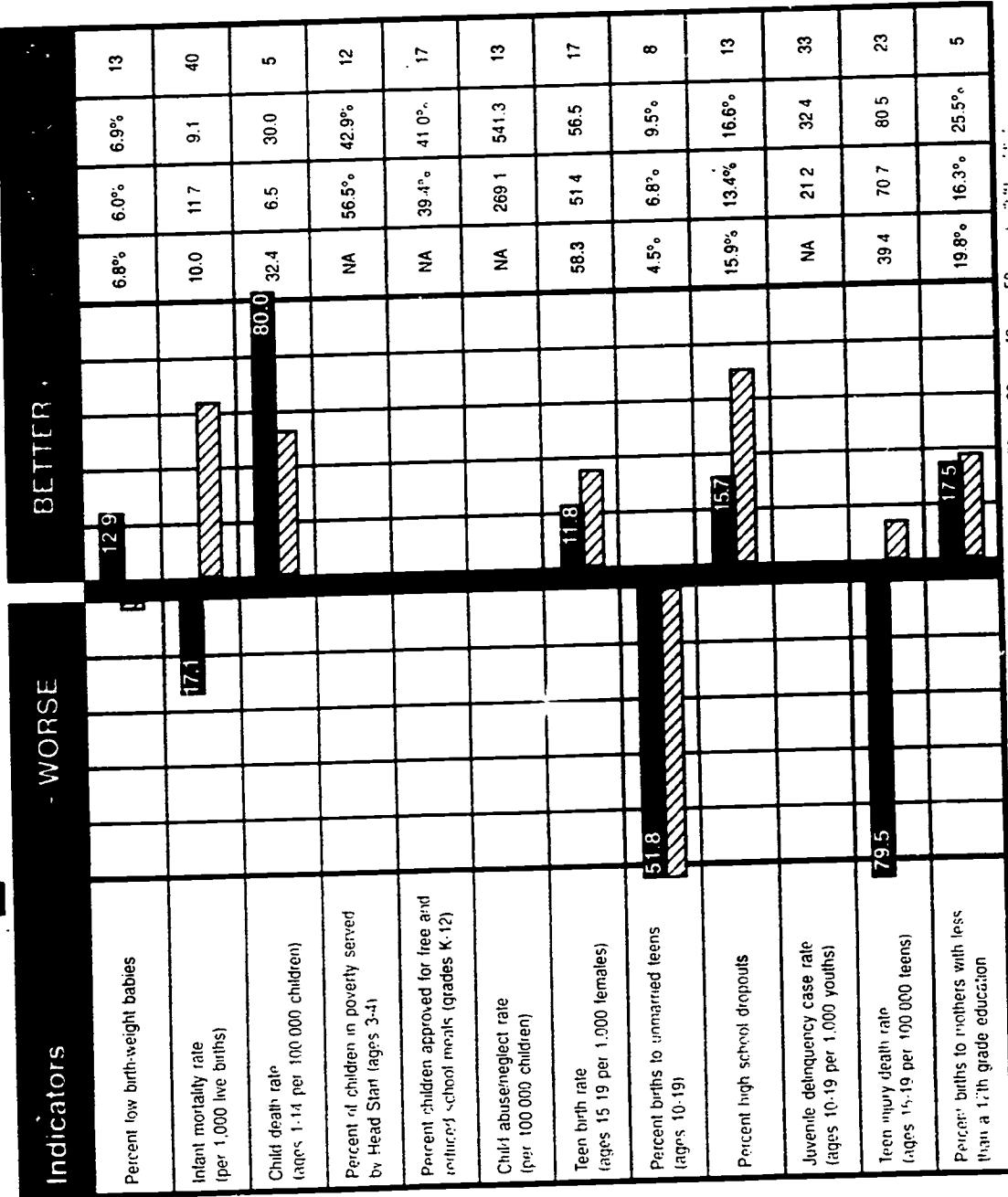
Number 28: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
If your community does not have a Family Resource Network, call the Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families at 558-0600, and ask what you can do to help start one.

Mineral County



Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change
 Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	27,234	26,787	-1.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,084	\$4,684	51.9%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.9%	9.6%	8.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.6%	80.1%	4.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,457	3,557	2.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,503	3,442	37.5%
Unemployment rate	8.0%	6.9%	-13.8%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	8,150	6,690	-17.9%
Percent population under age 18	29.9%	25.1%	-16.3%
Percent minority population	3.3%	3.1%	-5.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.1%	3.8%	-8.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.7%	14.7%	37.5%
Percent children in poverty	16.8%	19.4%	15.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$25,631	\$26,895	4.9%

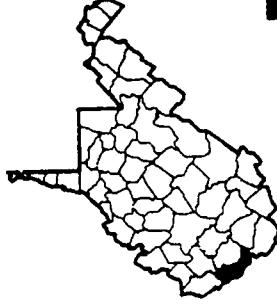
55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 29: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
Find out if the hospital or birthing center in your community has the DAY ONE Program.

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WY KIDS COUNT

Mingo County

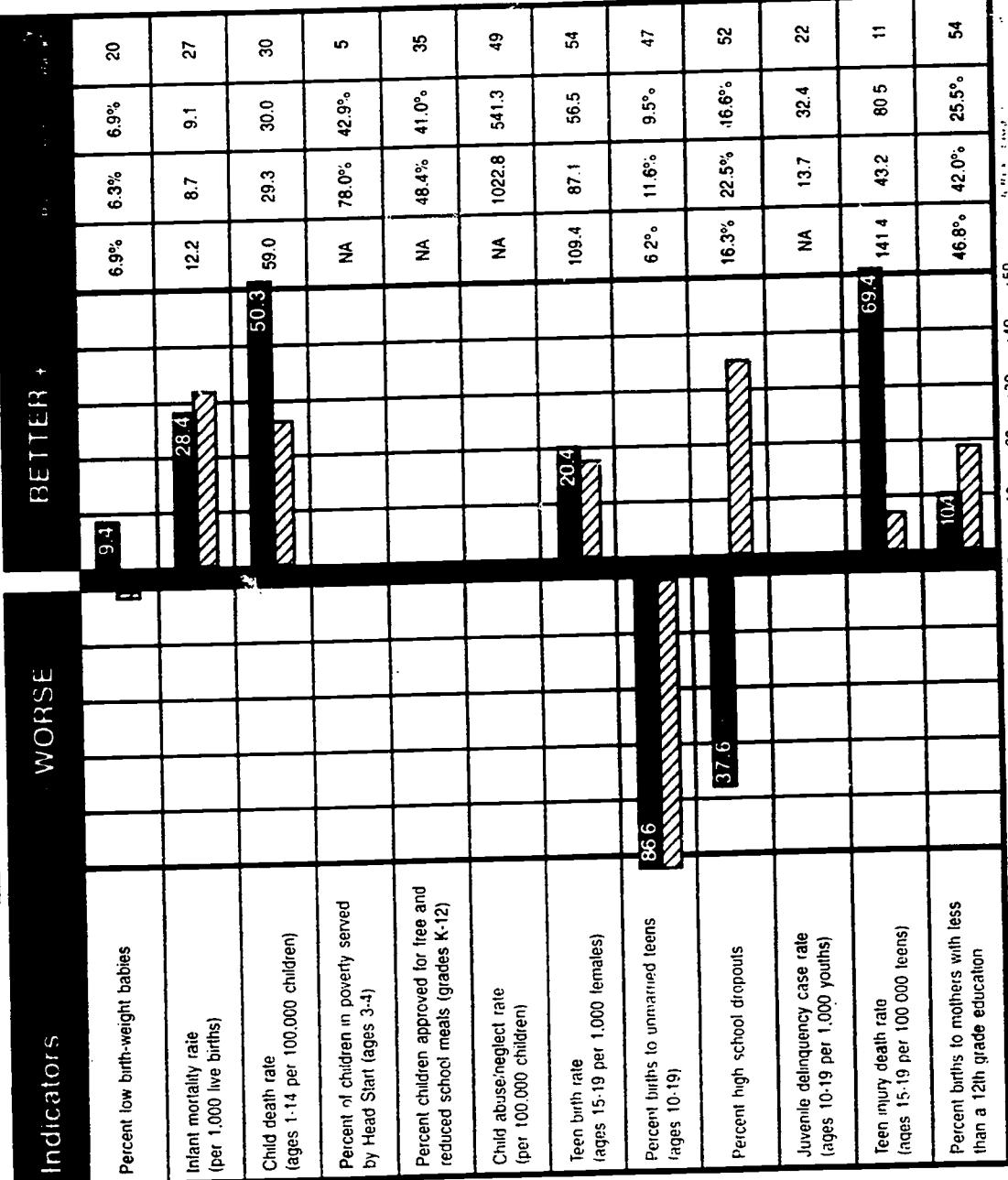


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	37,336	33,851	-9.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,849	\$4,235	48.6%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	18.2%	28.7%	57.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	42.6%	55.9%	31.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,182	5,982	15.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,084	4,465	9.3%
Unemployment rate	9.6%	11.6%	20.8%

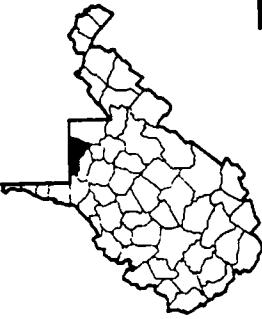
Background Facts

Total population under age 18	13,126	10,266	-21.8%
Percent population under age 18	35.2%	30.4%	-13.5%
Percent minority population	3.1%	2.8%	-12.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.9%	2.8%	-4.0%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.5%	18.6%	48.4%
Percent children in poverty	30.2%	37.7%	24.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$22,900	\$19,643	-14.2%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 30: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
If your community hospital has a DAY ONE Program, call and see how you might help.

Monongalia County

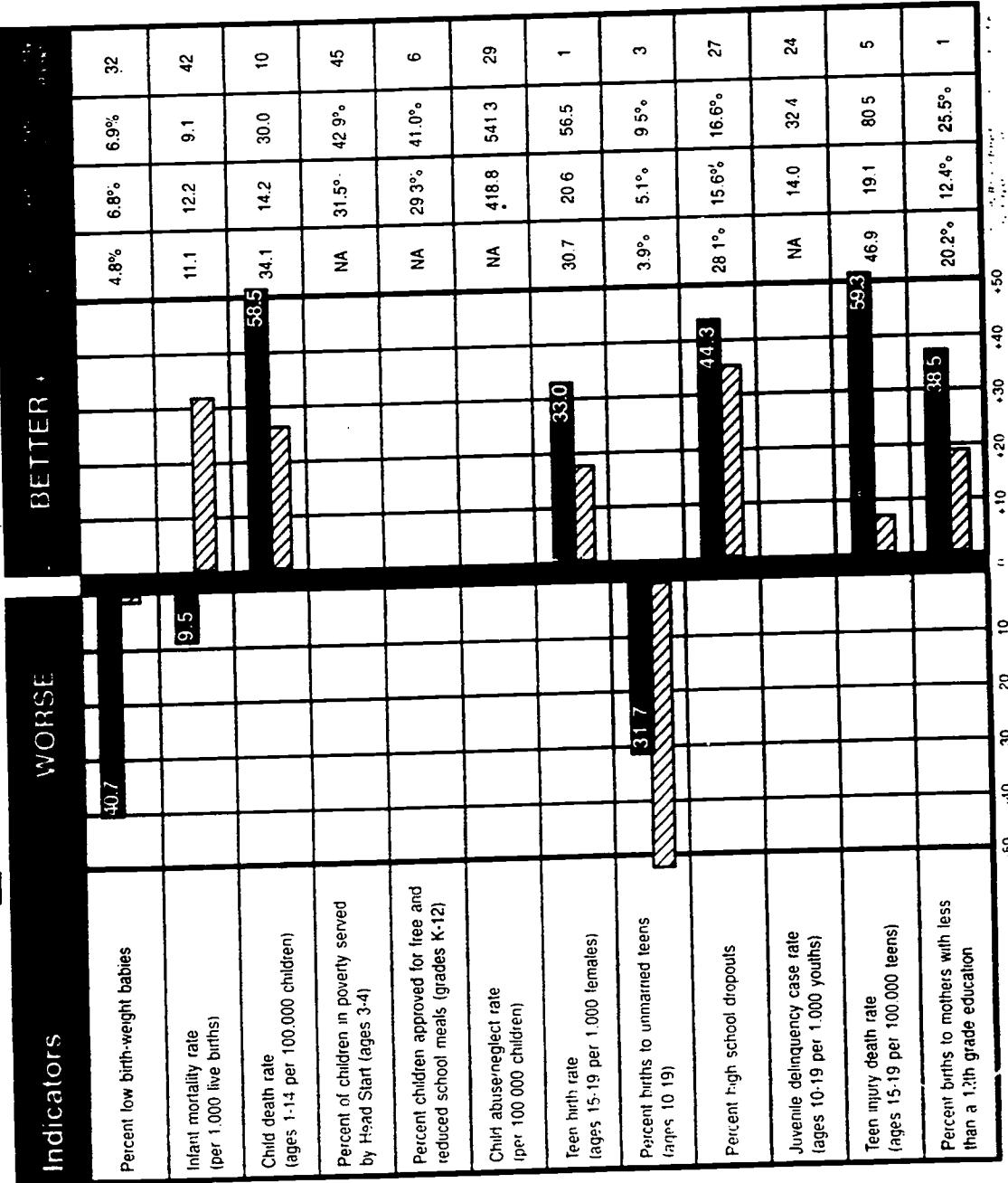


Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Trend Data



Background Facts

Total population	75,024	76,529	2.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,299	\$4,471	35.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.5%	3.2%	80.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.2%	82.3%	6.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	10,470	10,287	-1.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	11,520	18,311	58.9%
Unemployment rate	7.1%	5.4%	-23.9%

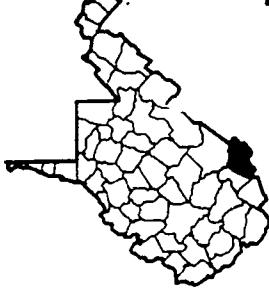
Background Facts

Total population under age 18	16,658	15,043	-9.7%
Percent population under age 18	22.2%	19.9%	-10.3%
Percent minority population	3.7%	5.0%	34.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.7%	5.0%	34.6%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.2%	15.8%	41.1%
Percent children in poverty	11.2%	19.1%	70.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$28,731	\$30,426	5.9%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

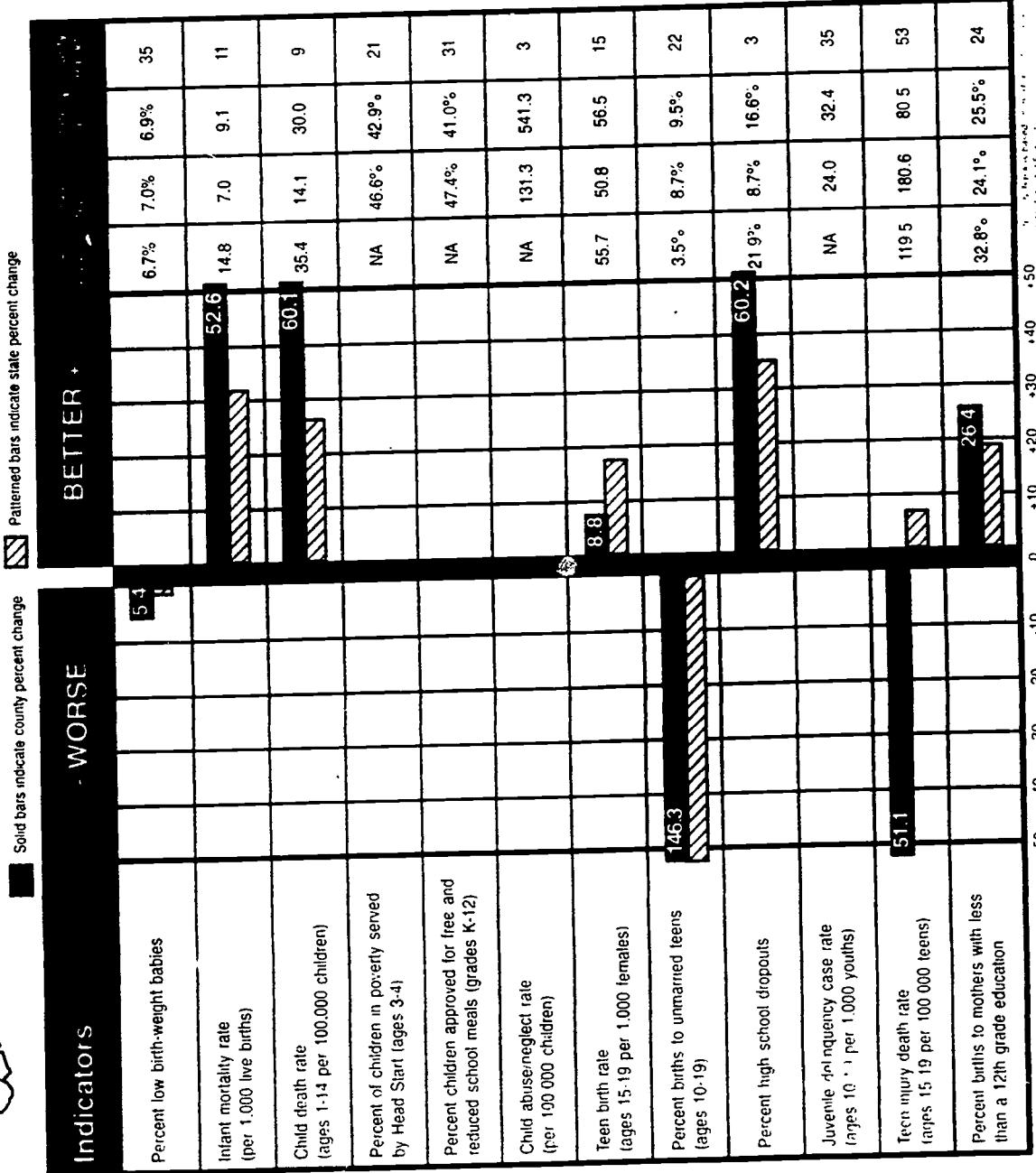
Number 31: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
If your community does not have a DAY ONE Program, call the West Virginia Task Force on Children at 1-800-834-8323, and find out what you can do to get DAY ONE started.

Monroe County



Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data



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WV KIDS COUNT

Background Facts

Total population	12,873	12,492	-3.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,125	\$4,648	48.7%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.5%	9.0%	100.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	55.1%	71.2%	29.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	976	1,076	10.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	855	1,179	37.9%
Unemployment rate	7.1%	10.2%	43.7%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	3,805	3,047	-19.9%
Percent population under age 18	29.6%	24.6%	-16.9%
Percent minority population	2.0%	1.6%	-22.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.8%	1.4%	-21.7%
Percent children in single-parent families	8.7%	13.5%	55.0%
Percent children in poverty	25.3%	25.4%	0.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$19,792	\$21,530	8.8%

55 Ways to make **Kids Count**

Number 32: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
Volunteer in your local child care center to be
a parent aide to offer respite for overworked
child care workers.

Morgan County

Composite County Rank

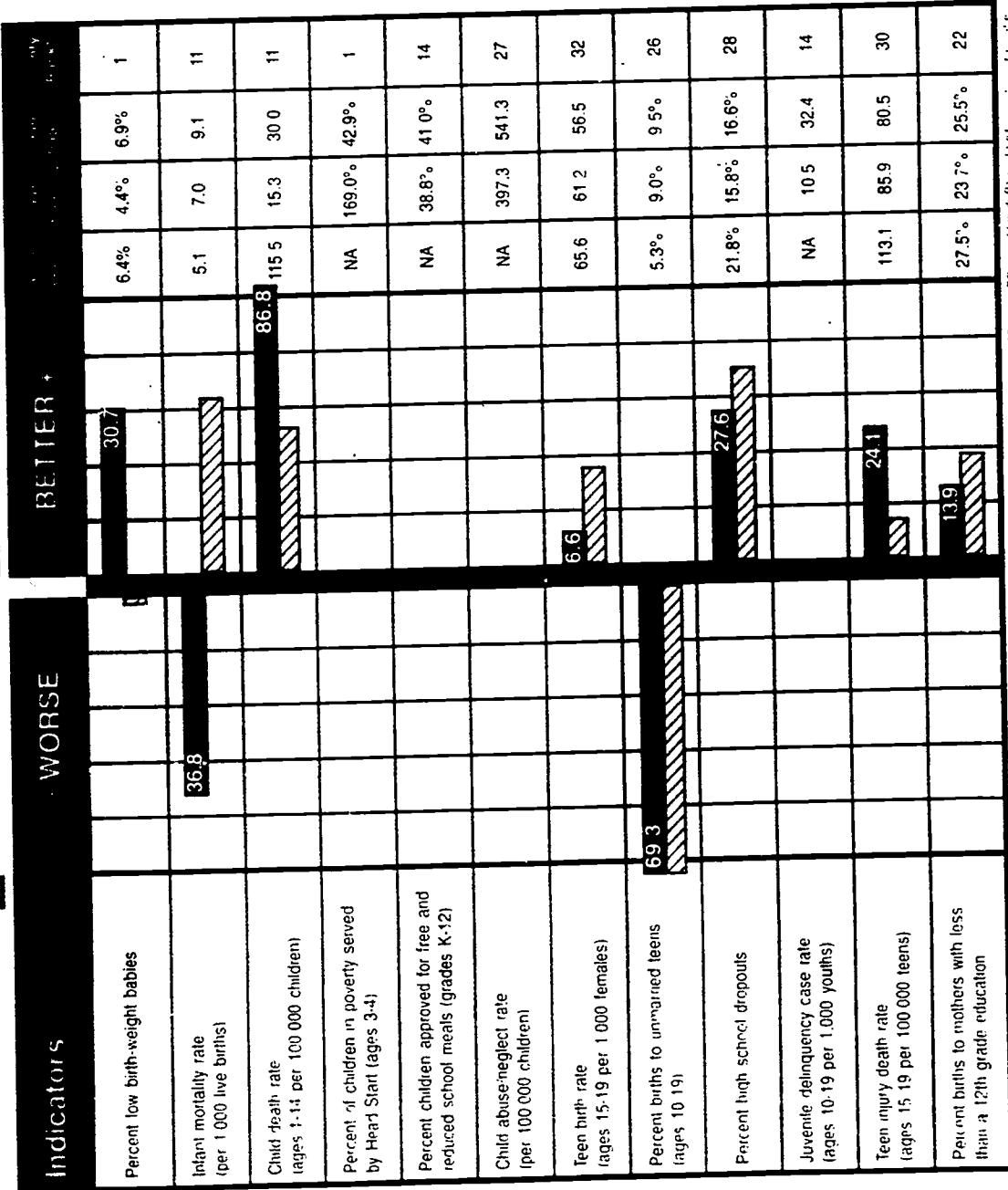
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Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Patterned bars indicate county percent change



Background Facts

Total population	10,711	12,416	15,9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,026	\$4,202	38.9%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.7%	7.1%	52.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.3%	73.7%	-2.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	872	1,351	54.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,039	1,641	57.9%
Unemployment rate	6.7%	10.4%	55.2%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	3,022	2,769	-8.4%
Percent population under age 18	28.2%	22.8%	-19.1%
Percent minority population	1.2%	1.2%	-1.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.2%	1.1%	-11.5%
Percent children in single-parent families	8.5%	12.7%	50.1%
Percent children in poverty	20.6%	10.3%	-50.1%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$24,726	\$28,252	14.3%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 33: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
Ask local businesses and benefactors to
donate funds for child care scholarships to
make day care available to those who need it
most.

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WV KIDS COUNT

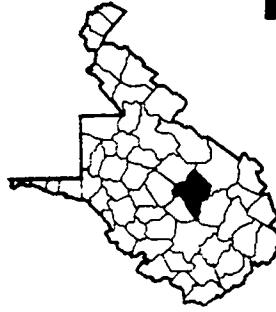
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The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Nicholas County

Composite County Rank

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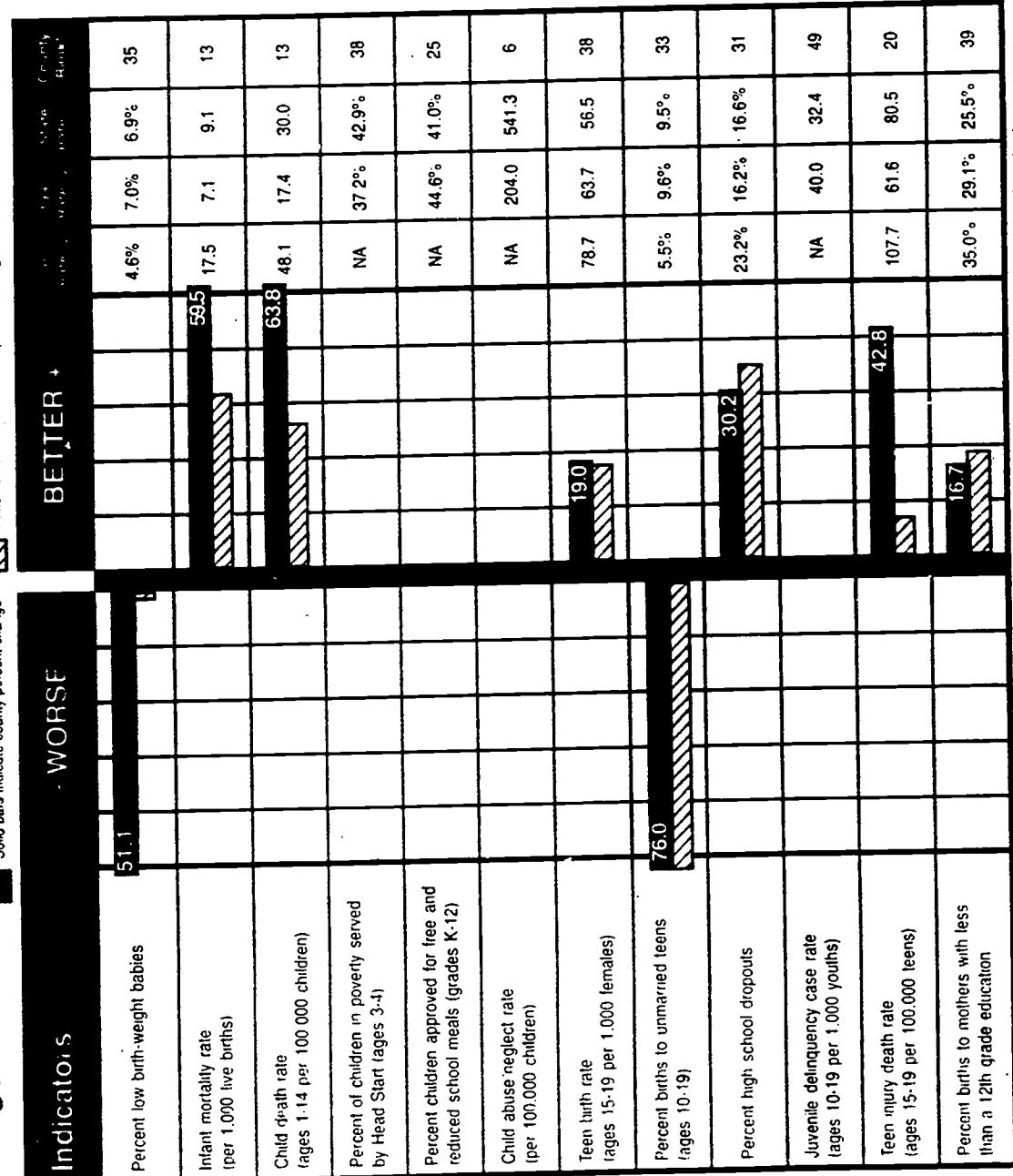


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Hatched bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	28,126	26,751	-4.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,762	\$4,584	66.0%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.7%	16.5%	90.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	69.6%	68.1%	-2.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	6,103	3,675	-39.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,989	4,475	49.7%
Unemployment rate	11.9%	16.4%	37.8%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	9,062	7,352	-18.9%
Percent population under age 18	32.3%	27.5%	-15.0%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.4%	47.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.6%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	10.5%	16.0%	52.6%
Percent children in poverty	21.0%	32.4%	54.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$23,688	\$21,390	-9.7%

55 Kids Count

Number 34: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
Become a member of the West Virginia Safe
Kids Coalition, and join with other organiza-
tions to help keep our kids safe. Call the
West Virginia Office of EMS (304-558-3956).

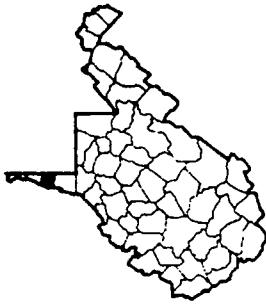
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WV KIDS COUNT

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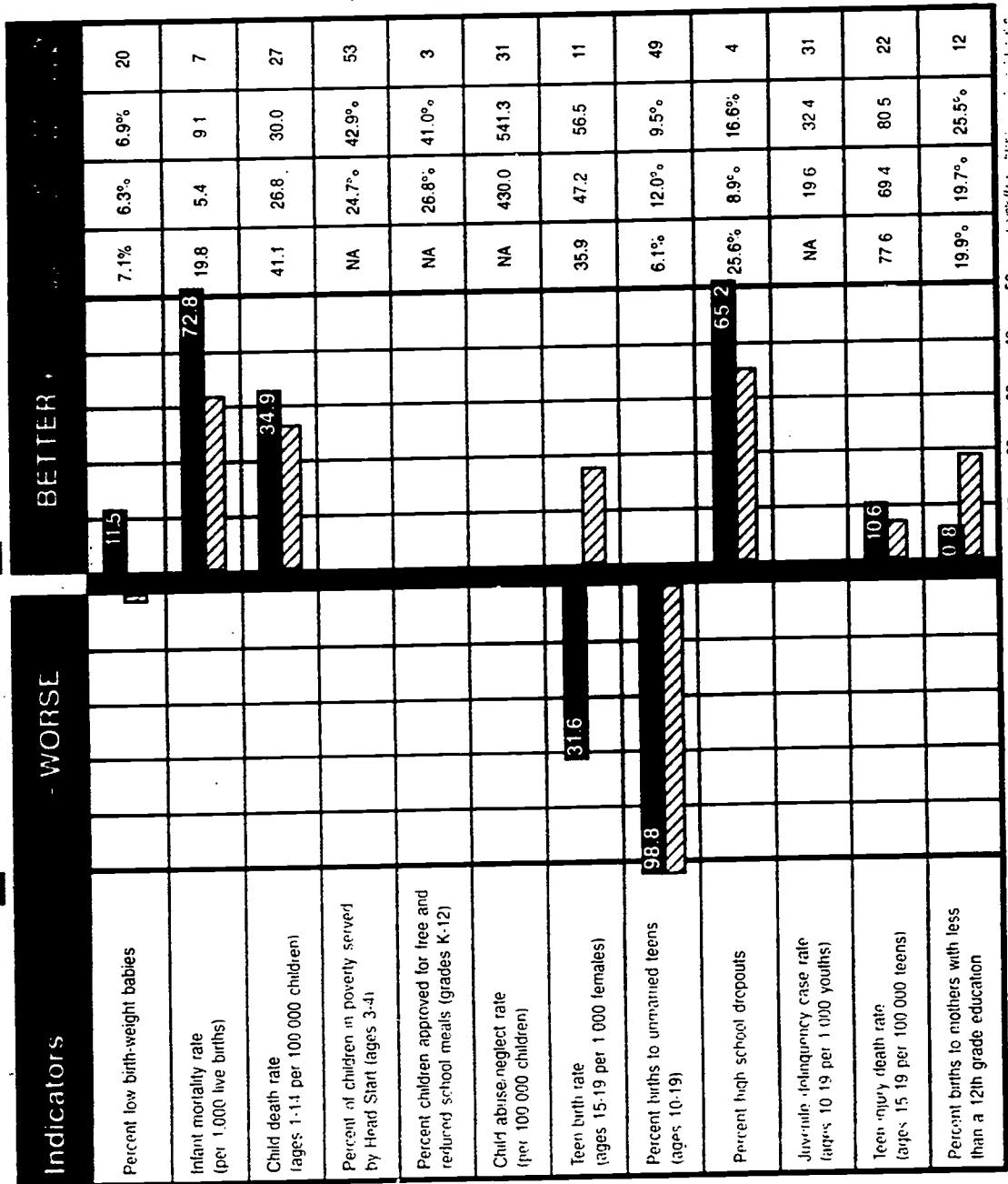
Ohio County



Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change
 Hatched bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	61,389	50,416	-17.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,595	\$,347	34.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.0%	14.0%	39.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	81.7%	71.9%	-12.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	10,351	7,439	-28.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	18,506	19,647	6.2%
Unemployment rate	8.1%	6.8%	-16.0%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	14,700	11,162	-24.1%
Percent population under age 18	23.9%	21.9%	-8.4%
Percent minority population	4.1%	4.1%	-0.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	5.9%	6.3%	6.8%
Percent children in single-parent families	15.8%	21.2%	34.5%
Percent children in poverty	14.7%	20.8%	41.8%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$29,511	\$30,037	1.8%

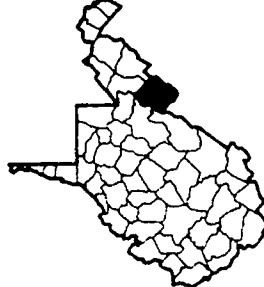
55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 35: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.
 Help reduce poverty by participating in the Earned Income Credit Outreach Campaign. Call the National Women's Law Center for more information (202-328-5160).

Pendleton County

Comprehensive Community Review

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Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators

WORSE

BETTER +

Percent low birth-weight babies

Percent low birth-weight babies

Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)

Child death rate
(ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)

Child death rate
(ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)

Percent of children in poverty served
by Head Start (ages 3-4)

Percent of children in poverty served
by Head Start (ages 3-4)

Percent children approved for free and
reduced school meals (grades K-12)

Percent children approved for free and
reduced school meals (grades K-12)

Child abuse/neglect rate
(per 100,000 children)

Child abuse/neglect rate
(per 100,000 children)

Teen birth rate
(ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)

Teen birth rate
(ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)

Percent births to unmarried teens
(ages 10-19)

Percent births to unmarried teens
(ages 10-19)

Percent high school dropouts

Percent high school dropouts

Juvenile delinquency case rate
(ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)

Juvenile delinquency case rate
(ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)

Teen injury death rate
(ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)

Teen injury death rate
(ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)

Percent births to mothers with less
than a 12th grade education

Percent births to mothers with less
than a 12th grade education

Background Facts

Total population	7,910	8,047	1.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,289	\$4,993	51.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	.94%	5.8%	-37.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.7%	81.8%	11.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	913	1,178	29.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	682	1,021	49.7%
Unemployment rate	10.6%	7.8%	-26.4%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	2,151	1,937	-9.9%
Percent population under age 18	27.2%	24.1%	-11.6%
Percent minority population	2.5%	2.3%	-7.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.2%	2.8%	-13.1%
Percent children in single-parent families	9.4%	11.4%	20.9%
Percent children in poverty	26.3%	16.9%	-35.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$19,795	\$22,500	13.7%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 36: CHANGE YOUR COMMUNITY.

Help families with child care costs by participating in the Child Care Tax Credit Outreach Campaign. Call the National Women's Law Center for more information at 202-328-5160.

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WV KIDS COUNT

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Pleasants County

Composite County Index

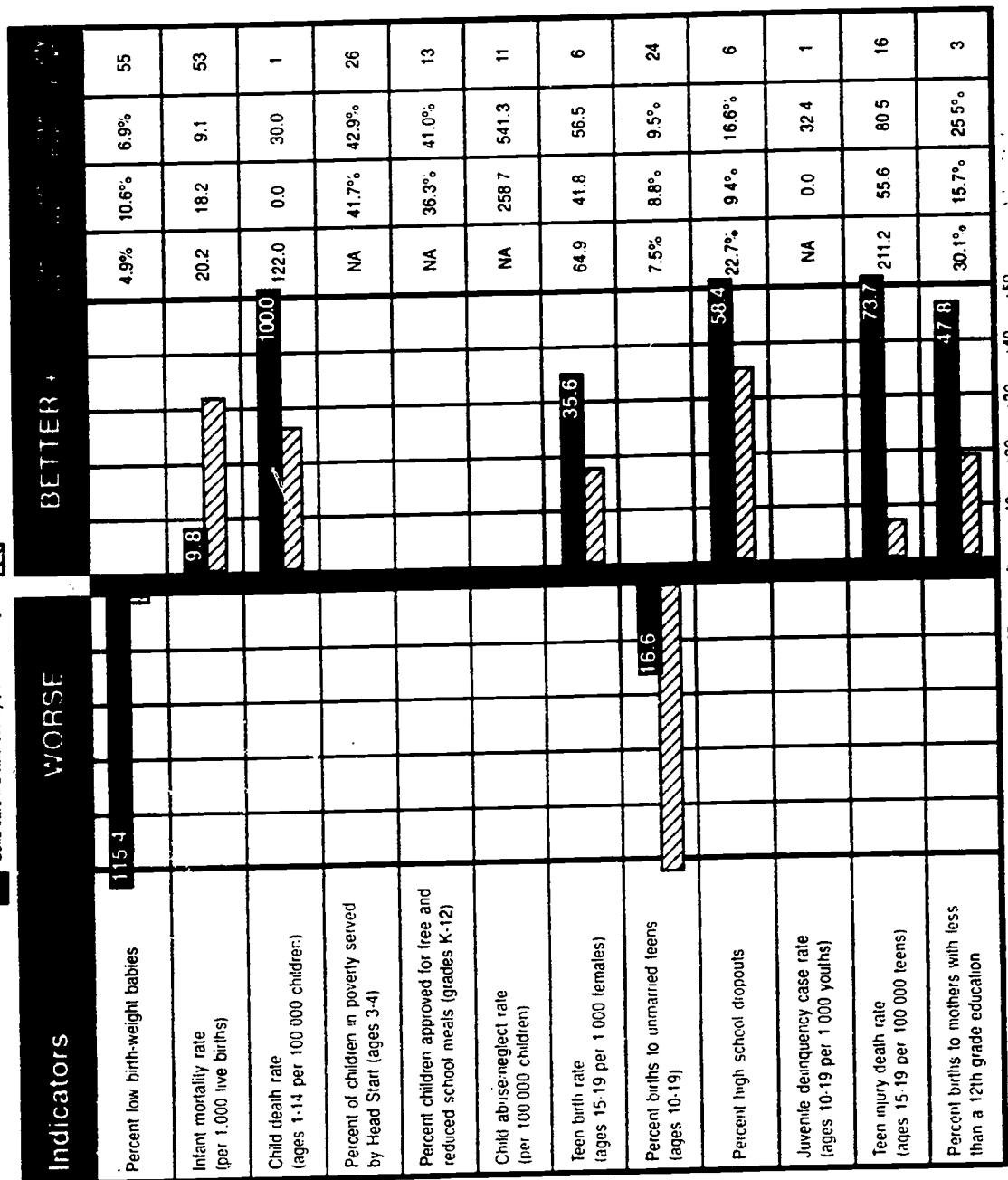
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Percent Change 1980-1991 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state/region percent change



Background Facts

Total population	8,236	7,647	-7.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$4,425	\$5,996	35.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	5.2%	9.9%	89.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	69.3%	75.3%	8.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,610	1,241	-52.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	892	958	7.4%
Unemployment rate	8.5%	17.2%	102.4%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	2,510	1,933	-23.0%
Percent population under age 18	30.5%	25.6%	-15.9%
Percent minority population	0.4%	0.4%	24.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.3%	0.5%	62.3%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.1%	16.8%	51.3%
Percent children in poverty	16.5%	25.2%	52.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$28,455	\$26,110	-8.2%

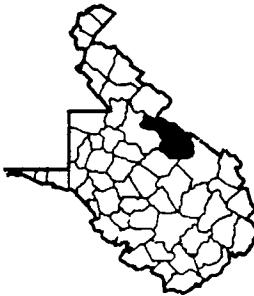
55 Kids Count

Number 37: CHANGE YOUR WORKPLACE.
Encourage your employer to teach young
people job skills and provide job opportunities.

Pocahontas County

Composite County Rank

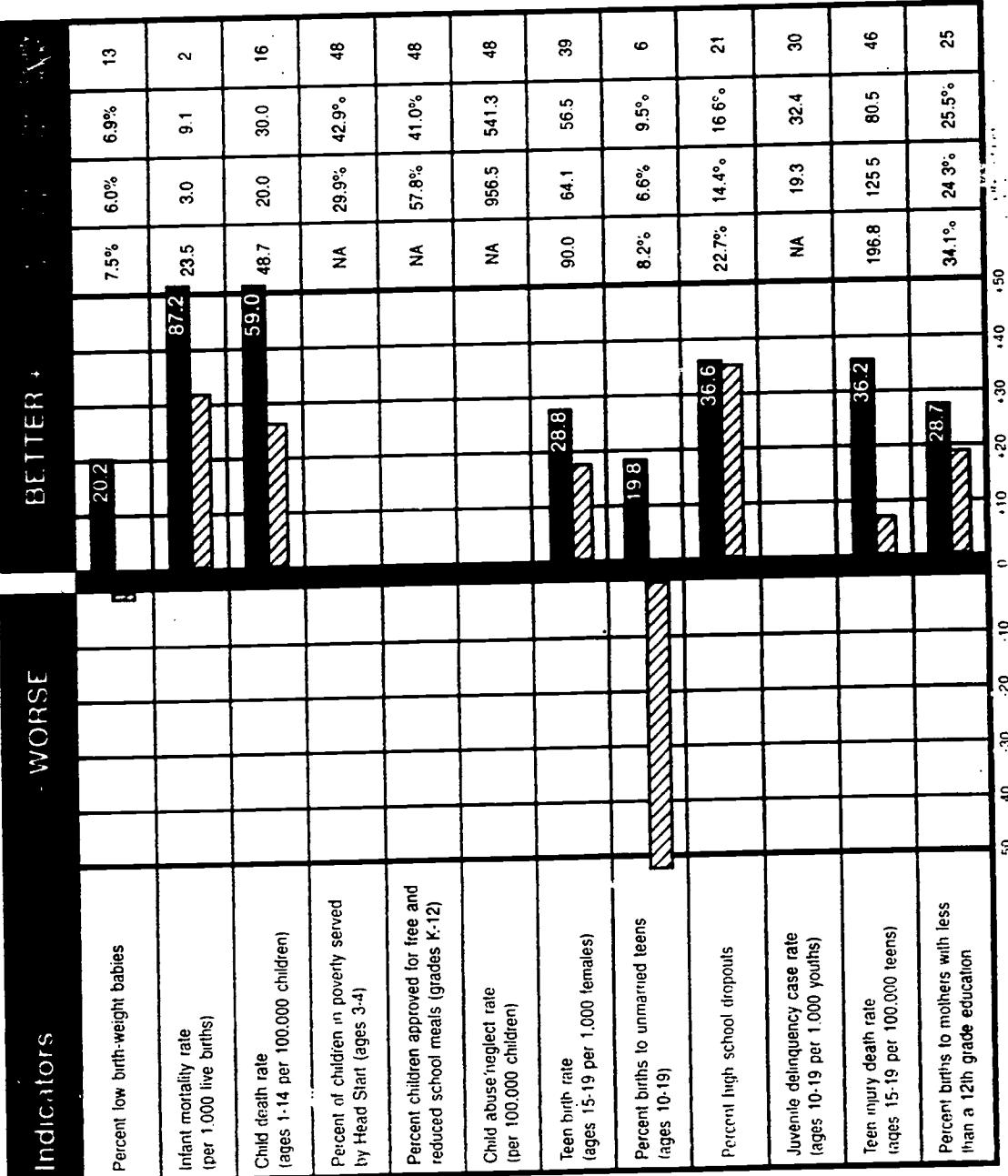
20



Percent Change 1980-1991 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	9,919	8,950	-9.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,700	\$4,937	33.4%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.7%	7.3%	-16.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	55.9%	76.3%	36.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,184	1,647	39.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,252	1,753	40.0%
Unemployment rate	11.2%	14.8%	32.1%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	2,738	2,091	-23.6%
Percent population under age 18	27.6%	23.2%	-15.9%
Percent minority population	1.1%	1.0%	-7.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.3%	0.8%	132.8%
Percent children in single-parent families	9.4%	15.1%	60.4%
Percent children in poverty	13.3%	26.3%	97.2%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$23,045	\$20,595	-10.6%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 38: CHANGE YOUR WORKPLACE.
Encourage your company or employer to
co-sponsor children's team sports or day care
scholarships.

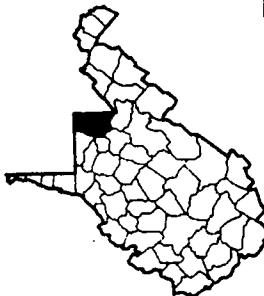
WV KIDS COUNT

118

Preston County

Composite County Rank

8

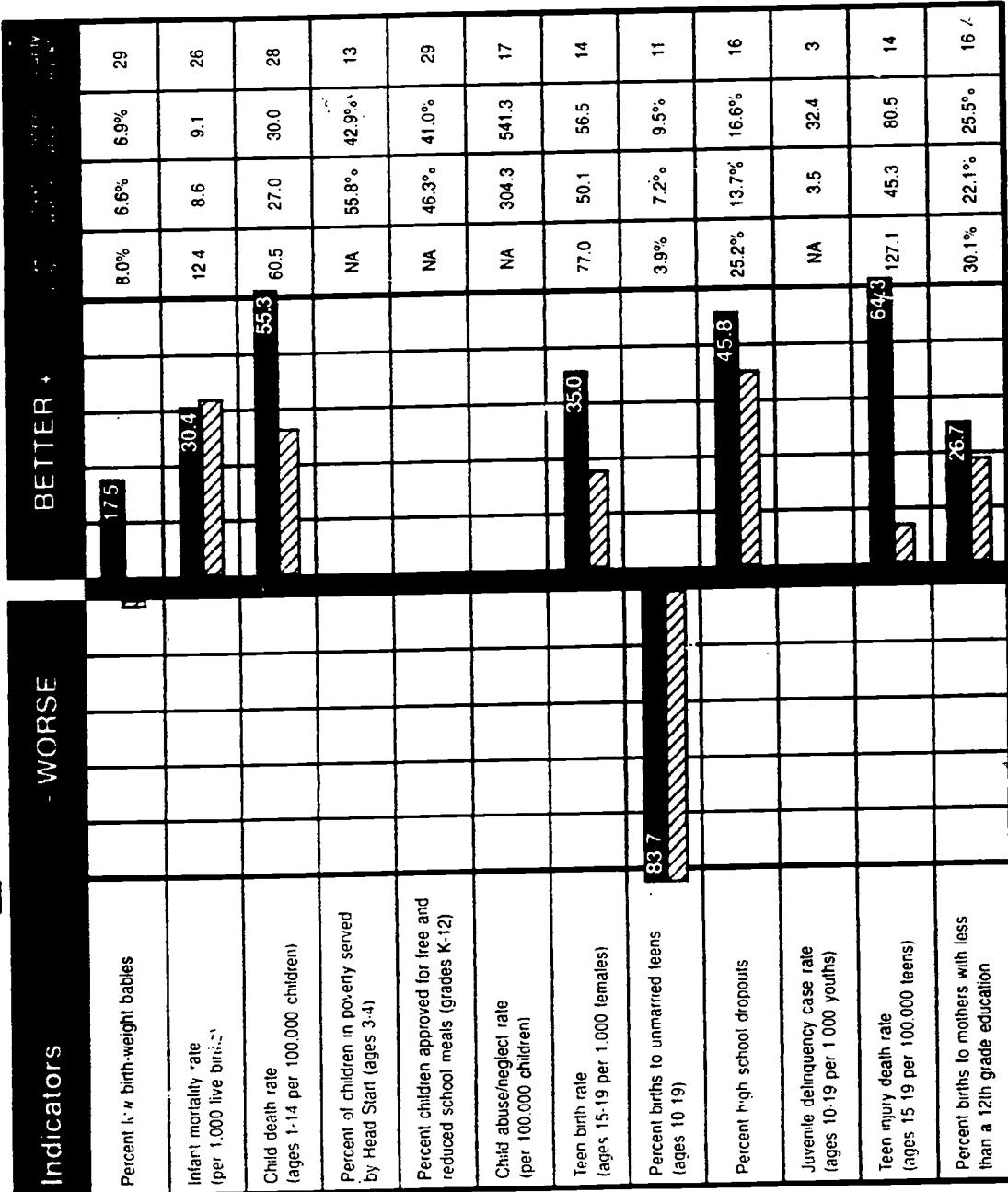


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts	
Total population	30,460
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,037
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	9.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,600
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,289
Unemployment rate	10.8%
9.9%	-8.3%

Background Facts	
Total population under age 18	9,392
Percent population under age 18	30.8%
Percent minority population	0.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.5%
Percent children in single-parent families	9.3%
Percent children in poverty	22.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$23,414
9.9%	-8.3%

55 Ways to make **Kids Count**

Number 39: CHANGE YOUR WORKPLACE.
Encourage your employer to provide a
structure through which employees can
volunteer with community programs.

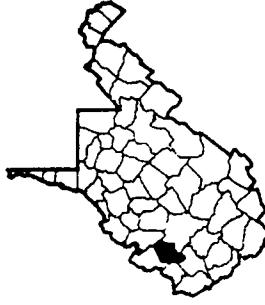
120

WV KIDS COUNT

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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Putnam County

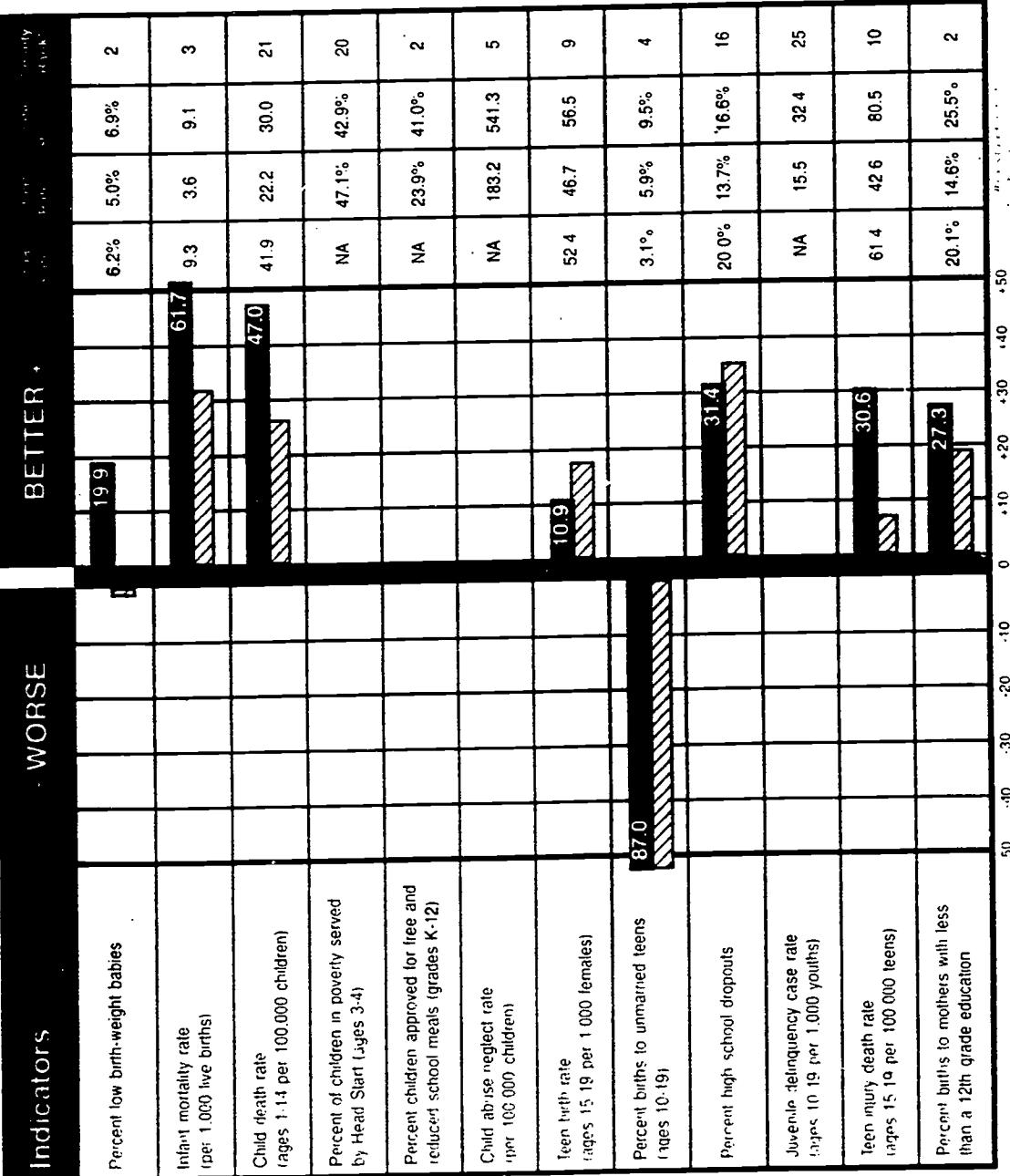


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	Background Facts
Total population	38,181
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,066
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	4.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,946
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,772
Unemployment rate	10.5%

Background Facts

	Background Facts
Total population under age 18	11,616
Percent population under age 18	30.4%
Percent minority population	0.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.6%
Percent children in single-parent families	8.4%
Percent children in poverty	11.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$30,877

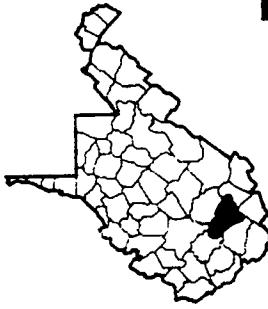
55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 40: CHANGE YOUR WORKPLACE.
Encourage your employer to let employees
check in with their children.

Raleigh County

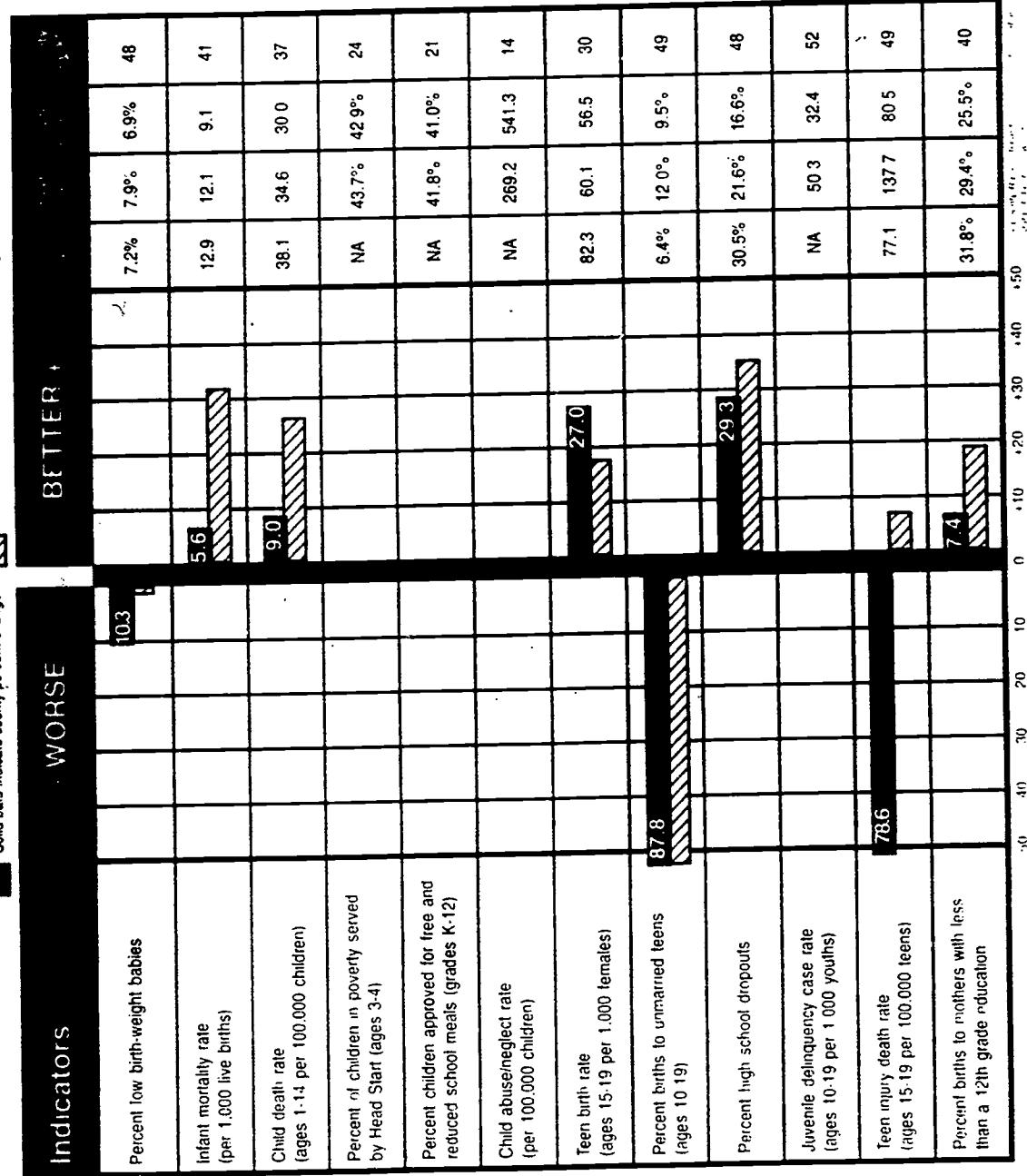
Comprehensive County Report

51



Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change



Trend Data

Background Facts

Total population	86,821	77,102	-11.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,882	\$4,441	54.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.2%	17.3%	109.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	45.0%	72.4%	60.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	11,798	7,573	-35.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	14,292	17,604	23.2%
Unemployment rate	9.9%	11.0%	11.1%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	26,270	20,058	-23.6%
Percent population under age 18	30.3%	26.1%	-13.7%
Percent minority population	8.5%	8.4%	-1.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	9.2%	10.2%	10.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.5%	17.8%	69.0%
Percent children in poverty	16.0%	28.8%	80.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$27,298	\$24,391	-10.7%

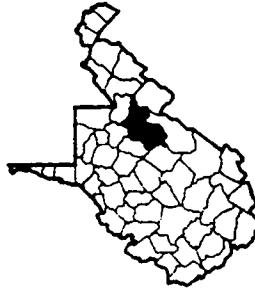
55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 41: CHANGE YOUR WORKPLACE.
Encourage your employer to allow working
parents to use their sick leave to care for sick
children.

Randolph County

Community Profile

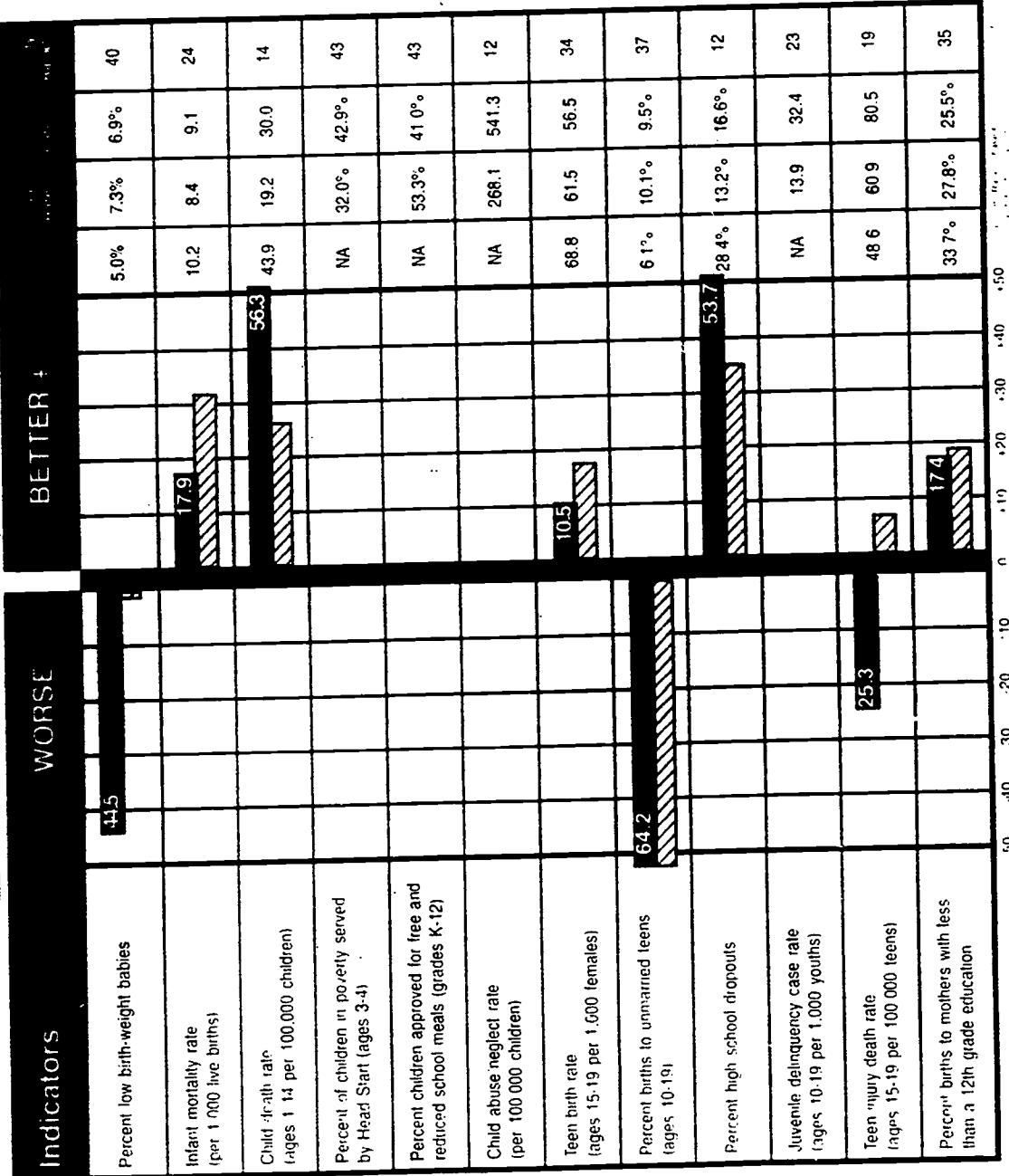
22



Percent Change 1980-1991 Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	28,734	28,183	-1.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,121	\$4,581	46.8%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.2%	12.2%	49.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	68.1%	73.7%	8.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,082	3,618	-11.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	5,241	6,370	21.5%
Unemployment rate	9.8%	14.5%	48.0%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	8,071	6,715	-16.8%
Percent population under age 18	28.1%	24.2%	-14.0%
Percent minority population	1.2%	1.3%	6.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.7%	1.1%	50.2%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.8%	16.6%	53.8%
Percent children in poverty	21.0%	29.9%	42.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$23,483	\$21,522	-8.4%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 42: CHANGE YOUR WORKPLACE.
Encourage your employer to support
community day care efforts.

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WV KIDS COUNT

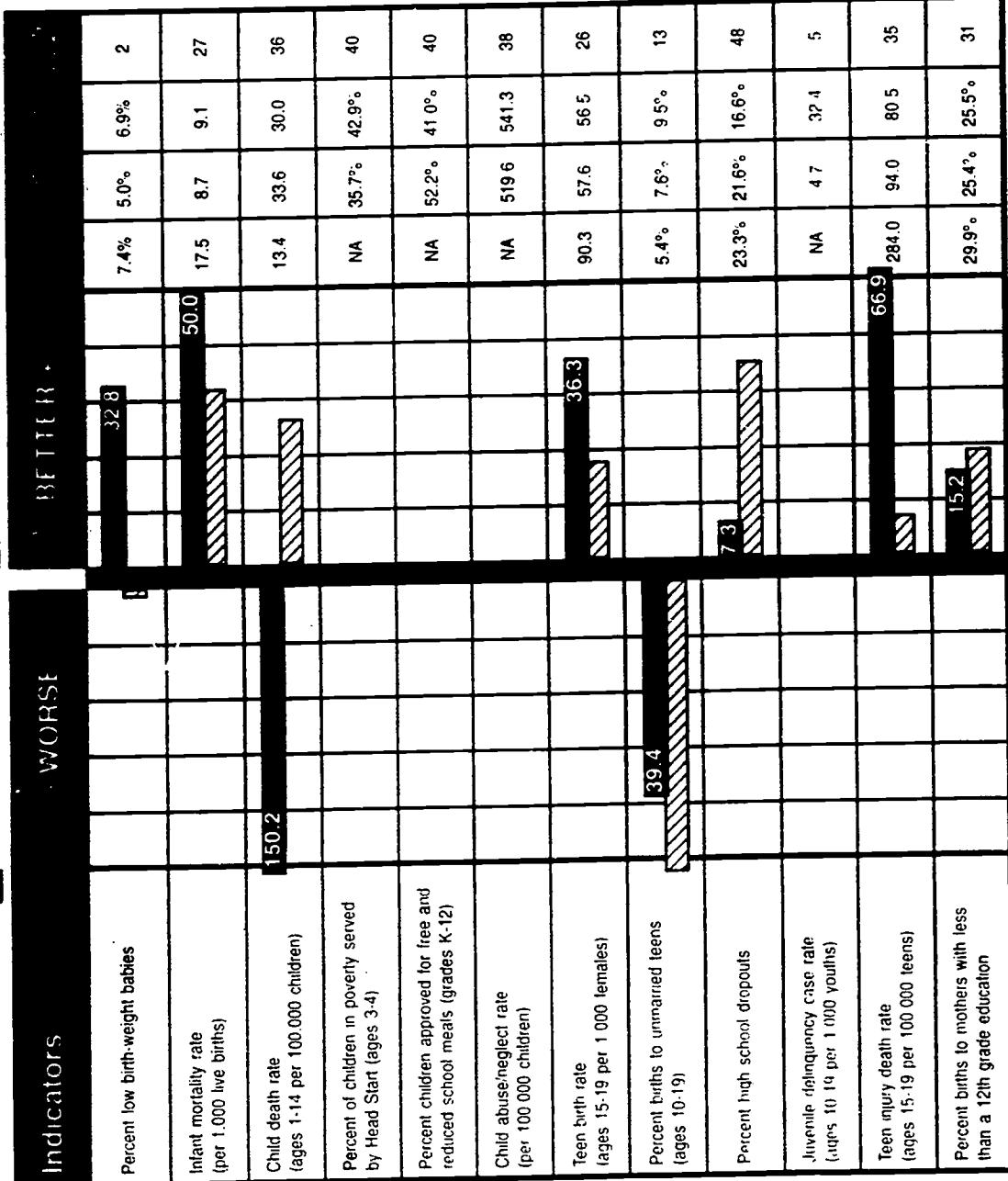
Page 61

Ritchie County



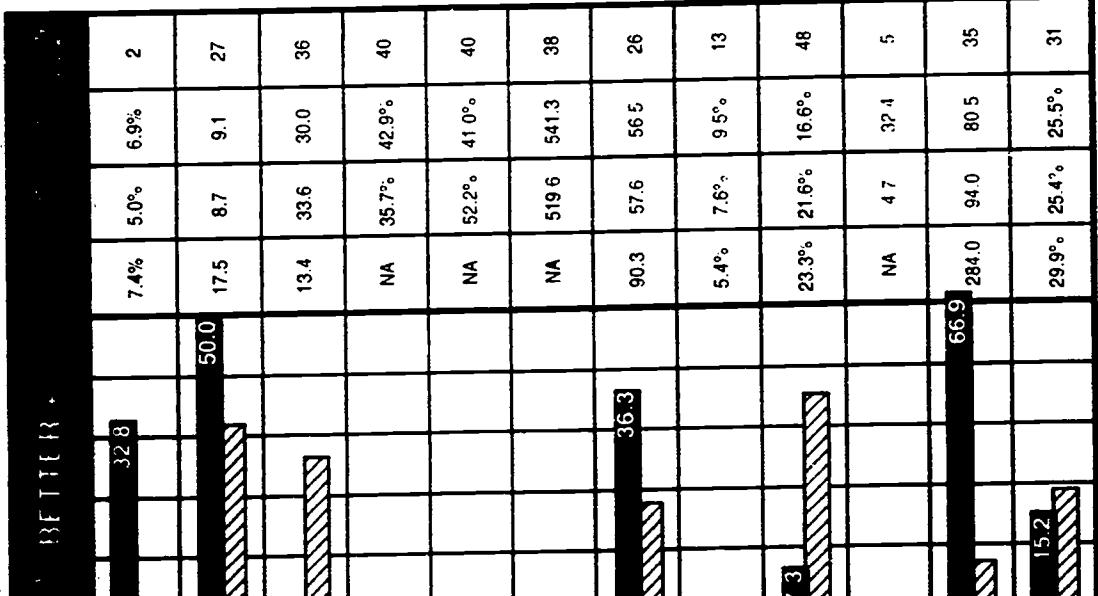
Percent Change 1980-1991

**Solid bars indicate county percent change
Hatched bars indicate state percent change**



Trend Data

**Solid bars indicate county percent change
Hatched bars indicate state percent change**



Background Facts

Total population	11,442
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,024
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	6.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,877
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,008
Unemployment rate	13.0%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	3,258
Percent population under age 18	28.5%
Percent minority population	0.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%
Percent children in single-parent families	11.7%
Percent children in poverty	22.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$20,584

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 43: CHANGE THE SYSTEM.
Vote.

128

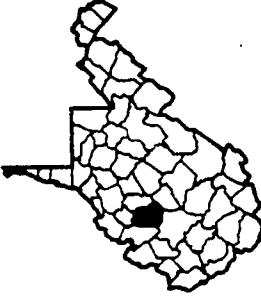
WV KIDS COUNT

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Roane County

Compton Community Foundation

43

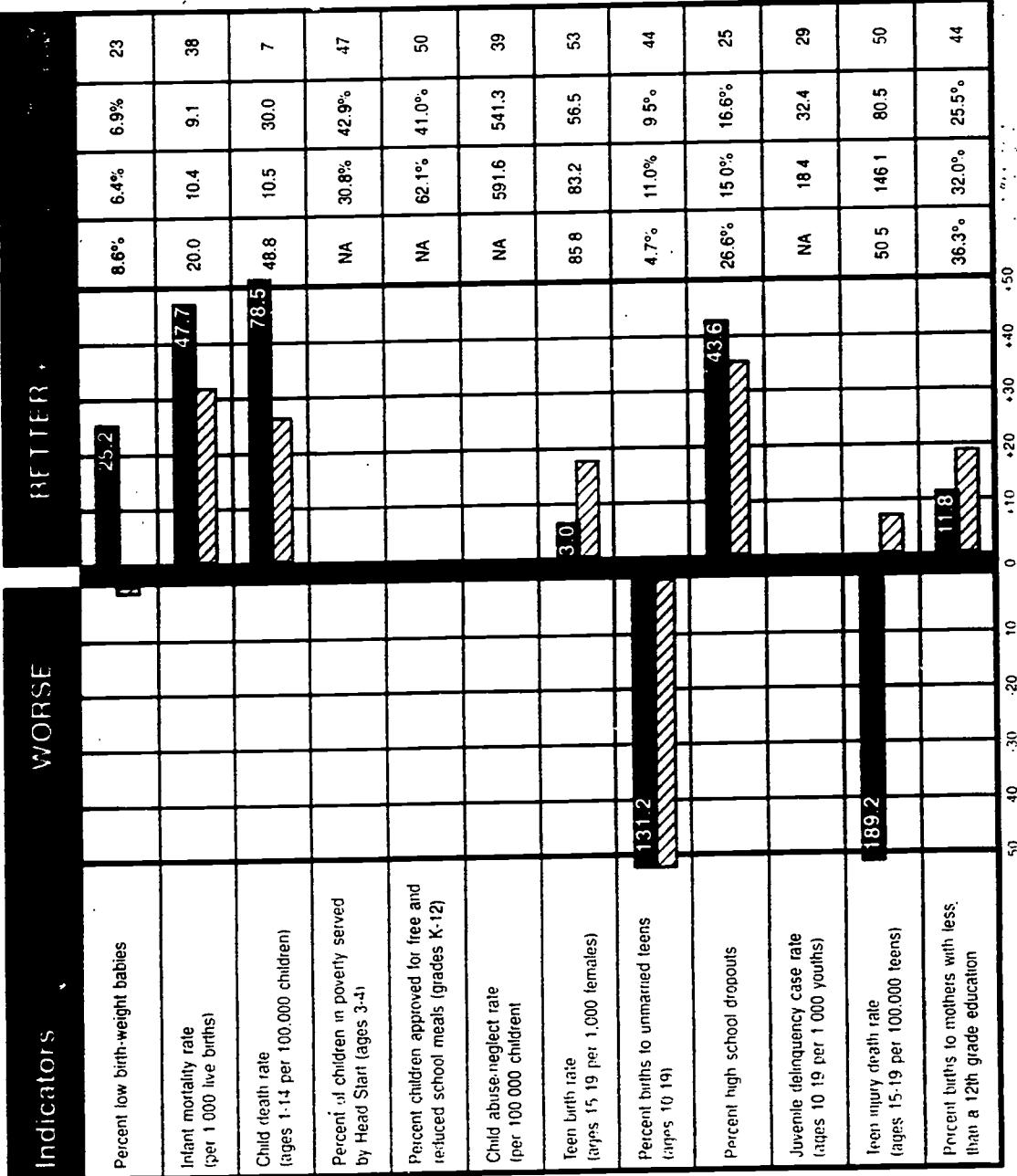


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Hatched bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	Total population	Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,577	15,157	-5.0%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.4%	15.6%	86.3%		
Percent births with early prenatal care	62.5%	70.2%	12.4%		
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,276	1,737	-23.7%		
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,641	1,868	13.8%		
Unemployment rate	11.4%	17.5%	53.5%		

Background Facts

	Total population under age 18	4,493	4,057	-9.7%
Percent population under age 18	28.5%	26.8%	-5.8%	
Percent minority population	0.9%	0.4%	-53.8%	
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.3%	NM	
Percent children in single-parent families	10.4%	16.6%	58.8%	
Percent children in poverty	20.4%	38.2%	87.3%	
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$21,058	\$17,898	-15.0%	

55 Ways to make **Kids Count**

Number 44: CHANGE THE SYSTEM.
Ask your elected officials what they are
doing to help children.

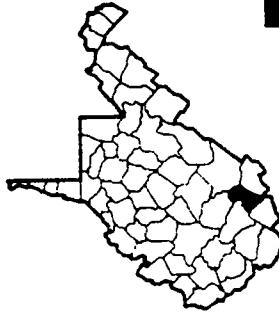
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WV KIDS COUNT

Page 63

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Summers County



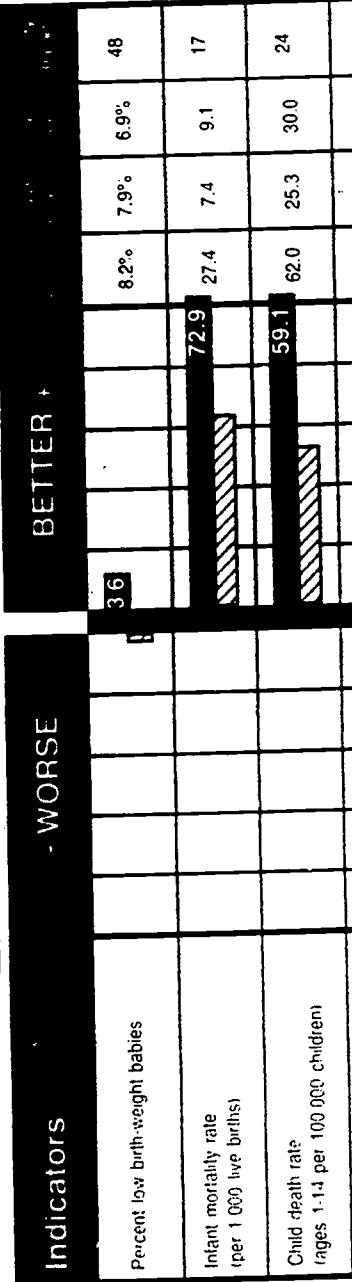
Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

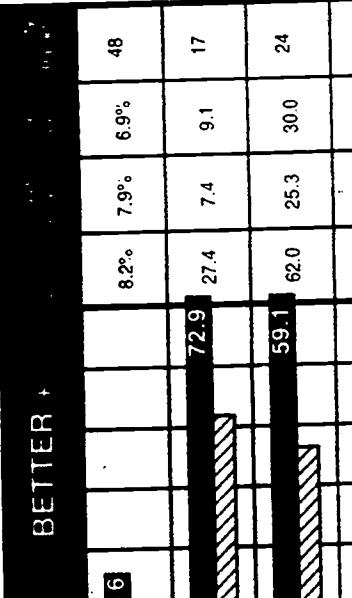
Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators - WORSE



Indicators - BETTER +



Indicators

Background Facts

Total population	15,875	14,173	-10.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,377	\$4,443	31.6%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	16.3%	18.4%	13.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	53.5%	71.9%	34.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	860	626	-27.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,513	1,602	5.9%
Unemployment rate	13.1%	12.5%	-4.6%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	4,304	3,321	-22.8%
Percent population under age 18	27.1%	23.4%	-13.8%
Percent minority population	7.8%	6.1%	-22.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.2%	3.5%	-18.1%
Percent children in single-parent families	14.2%	17.4%	22.6%
Percent children in poverty	29.3%	32.3%	10.3%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$20,426	\$20,076	-1.7%

55 Ways to make **Kids Count**

Number 45: CHANGE THE SYSTEM.

Identify those programs in your community
that are making a difference for children, and
make sure your state legislator visits them
when he/she is home.

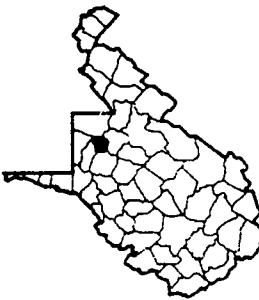
132

WV KIDS COUNT

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation

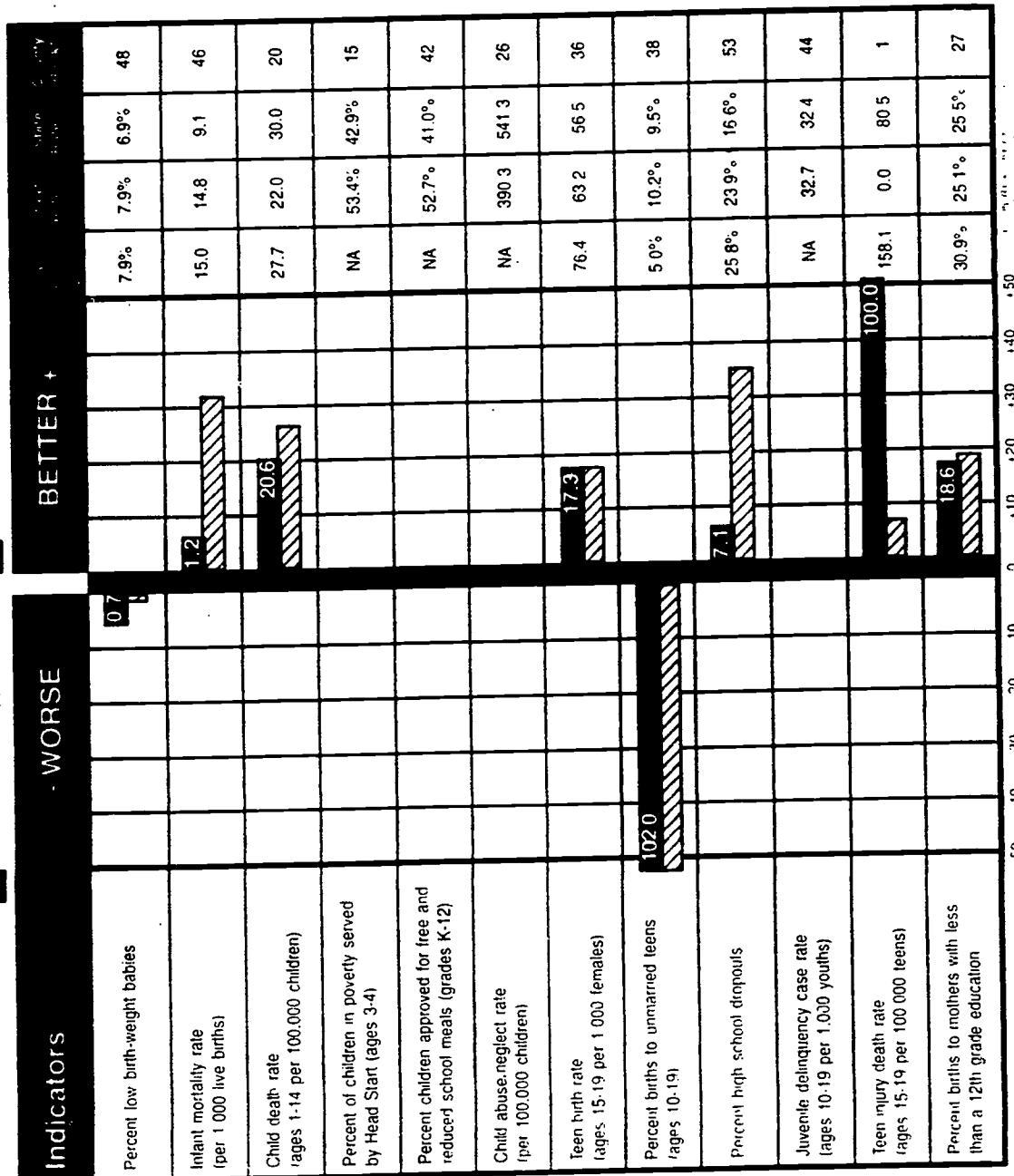
Taylor County



Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change
 Patterned bars indicate state percent change



	Background Facts	
Total population	16,584	15,183
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,126	\$4,419
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	10.8%	16.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.7%	73.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,608	1,551
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,322	1,351
Unemployment rate	11.7%	12.5%

	Background Facts	
Total population under age 18	4,900	3,843
Percent population under age 18	29.5%	25.4%
Percent minority population	1.0%	1.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.9%	1.0%
Percent children in single-parent families	12.0%	16.4%
Percent children in poverty	19.6%	29.4%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$23,729	\$22,357

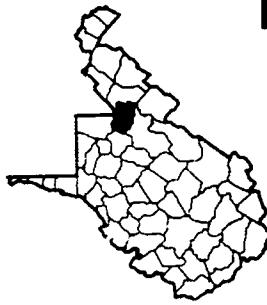
55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 46: CHANGE THE SYSTEM
Establish a Parent Action Network in West Virginia. Call the Family Resource Coalition for more information (312-787-0977).

Tucker County

Composite County Rank

31



Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change

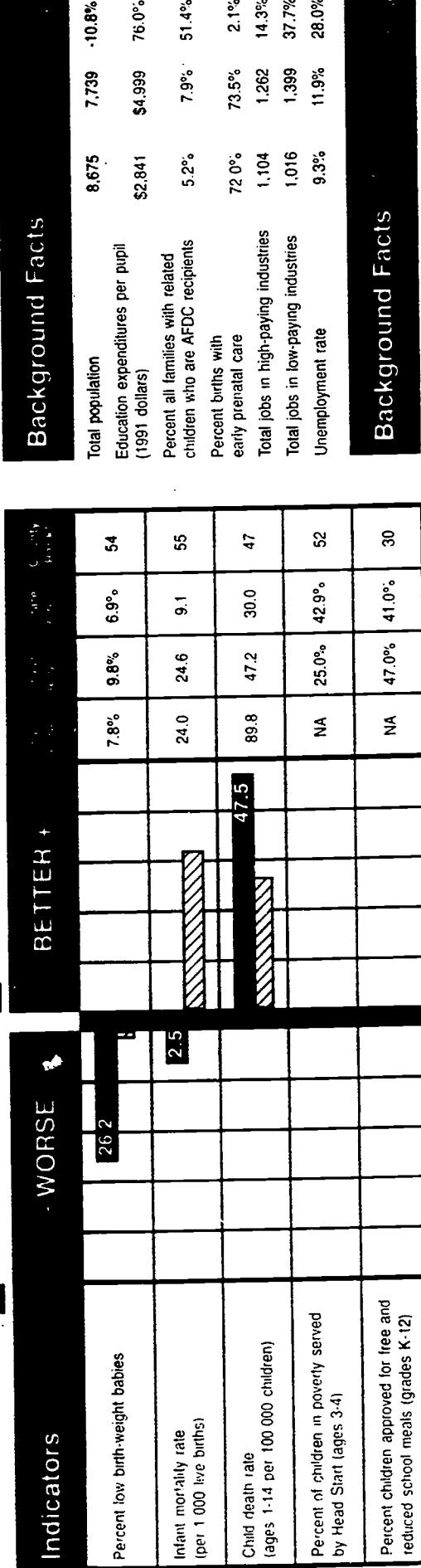
Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Trend Data

Indicators

WORSE

BETTER



Background Facts									
Total population	8,675	7,739	-10.8%						
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,841	\$4,999	76.0%						
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	5.2%	7.9%	51.4%						
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.0%	73.5%	2.1%						
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,104	1,262	14.3%						
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,016	1,399	37.7%						
Unemployment rate	9.3%	11.9%	28.0%						

Background Facts									
Total population under age 18	2,497	1,860	-25.5%						
Percent population under age 18	28.9%	24.1%	-16.8%						
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.3%	3.9%						
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%						
Percent children in single-parent families	10.0%	11.3%	13.8%						
Percent children in poverty	20.7%	22.2%	7.5%						
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$21,317	\$22,825	7.1%						

55 Kids Count

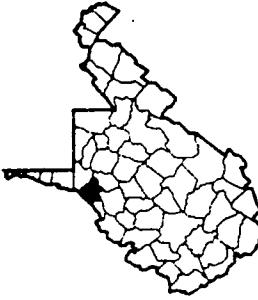
Number

47

CHANGE THE SYSTEM.

Get an organization to show the Children's Defense Fund's video, Farm Animals, a 30-second public service announcement on immunization. Call CDF (202-662-3610).

Tyler County



Composite County Rank

3

Percent Change 1980-1991

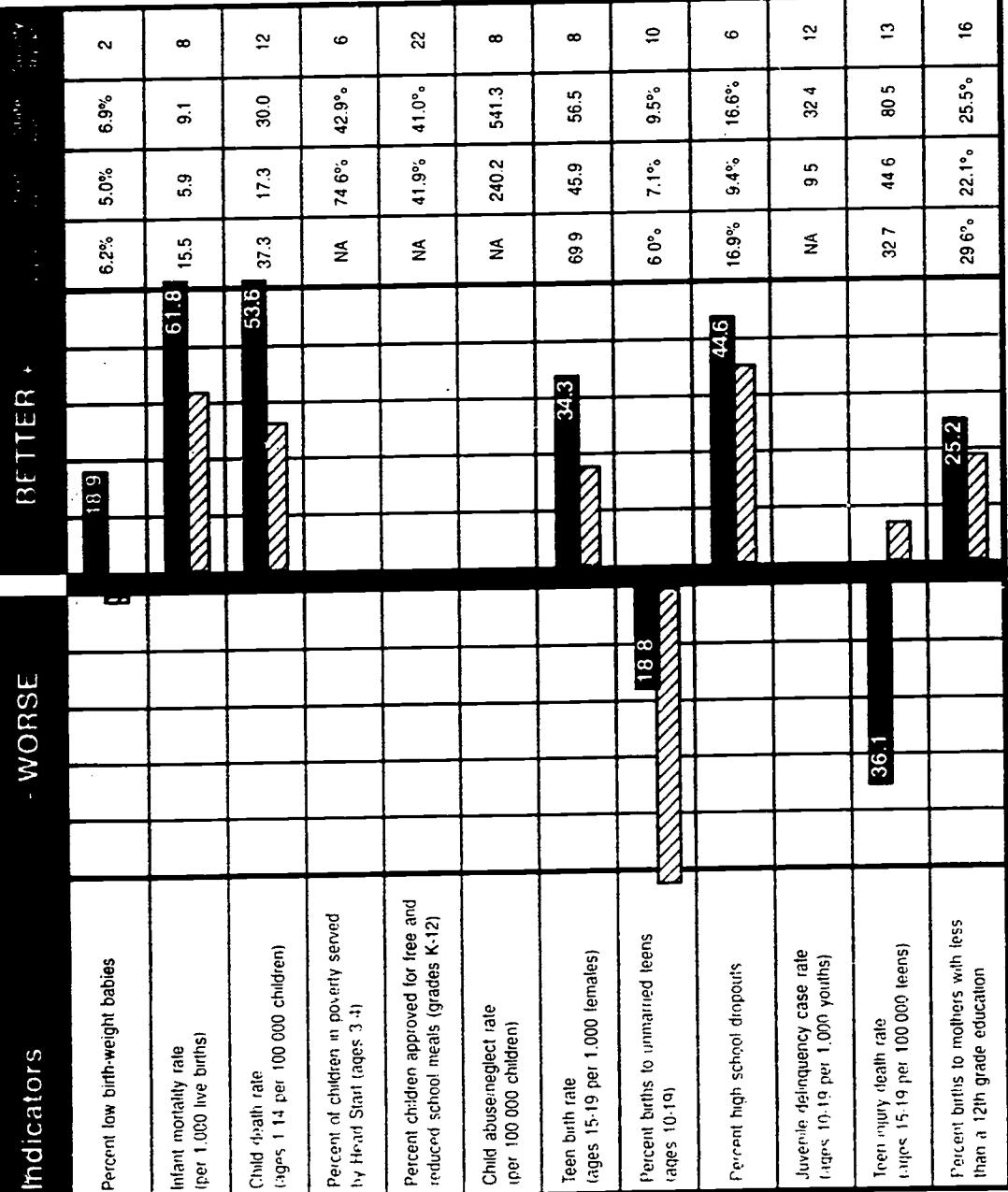
Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Indicators - WORSE



Indicators - BETTER

Indicator	BETTER	WORSE
Total population	11,320	9,827
Educational expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,871	\$4,639
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	6.3%	12.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.4%	74.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,446	1,330
Total jobs in low-paying industries	815	812
Unemployment rate	9.3%	8.4%

Background Facts

Indicator	BETTER	WORSE
Total population under age 18	3,515	2,498
Percent population under age 18	31.1%	25.5%
Percent minority population	0.2%	0.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	8.7%	14.1%
Percent children in poverty	17.3%	20.5%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$28,494	\$25,462

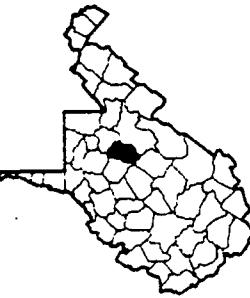
55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 48: MAKE A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION. Contribute to groups working for children.

138

WV KIDS COUNT

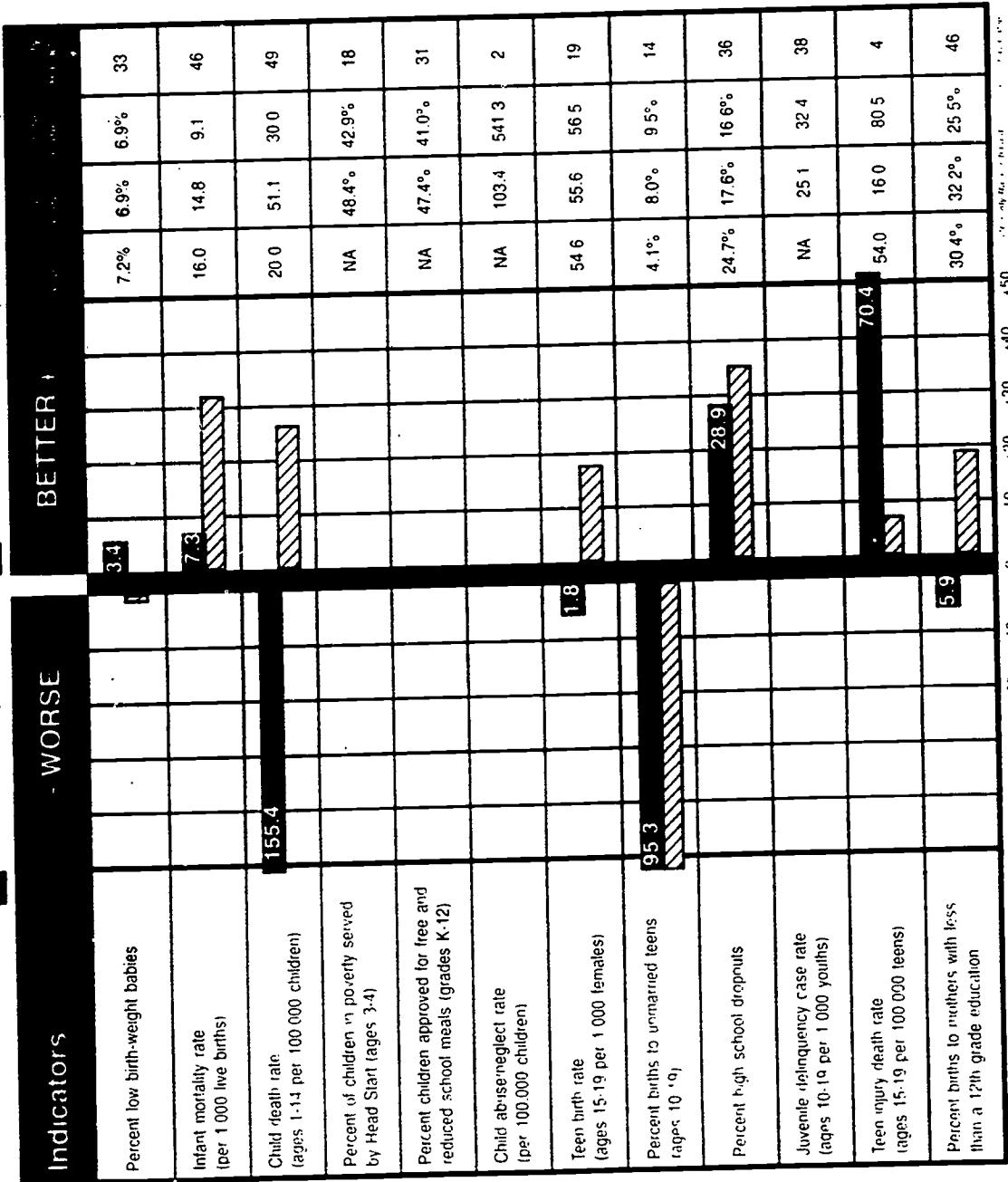
Upshur County



Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change
 Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

	Total population	23,427	23,064	-1.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,893	\$4,569	57.9%	
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	6.0%	15.4%	155.9%	
Percent births with early prenatal care	67.9%	70.7%	4.0%	
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,824	3,014	-21.2%	
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,783	4,166	10.1%	
Unemployment rate	7.9%	16.5%	108.9%	

Background Facts

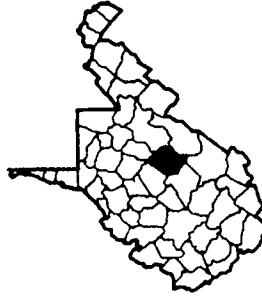
	Total population under age 18	6,690	5,805	-12.4%
Percent population under age 18	28.3%	25.4%	-10.3%	
Percent minority population	0.8%	1.0%	32.8%	
Percent minority population under age 18	0.5%	0.7%	36.4%	
Percent children in single-parent families	9.8%	16.3%	66.9%	
Percent children in poverty	20.0%	30.0%	50.3%	
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$24,408	\$22,267	-8.8%	

55 Kids Count

Number 49: MAKE A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION. Support the groups that are doing the work you believe is most important.

Webster County

Composite County Rank
49

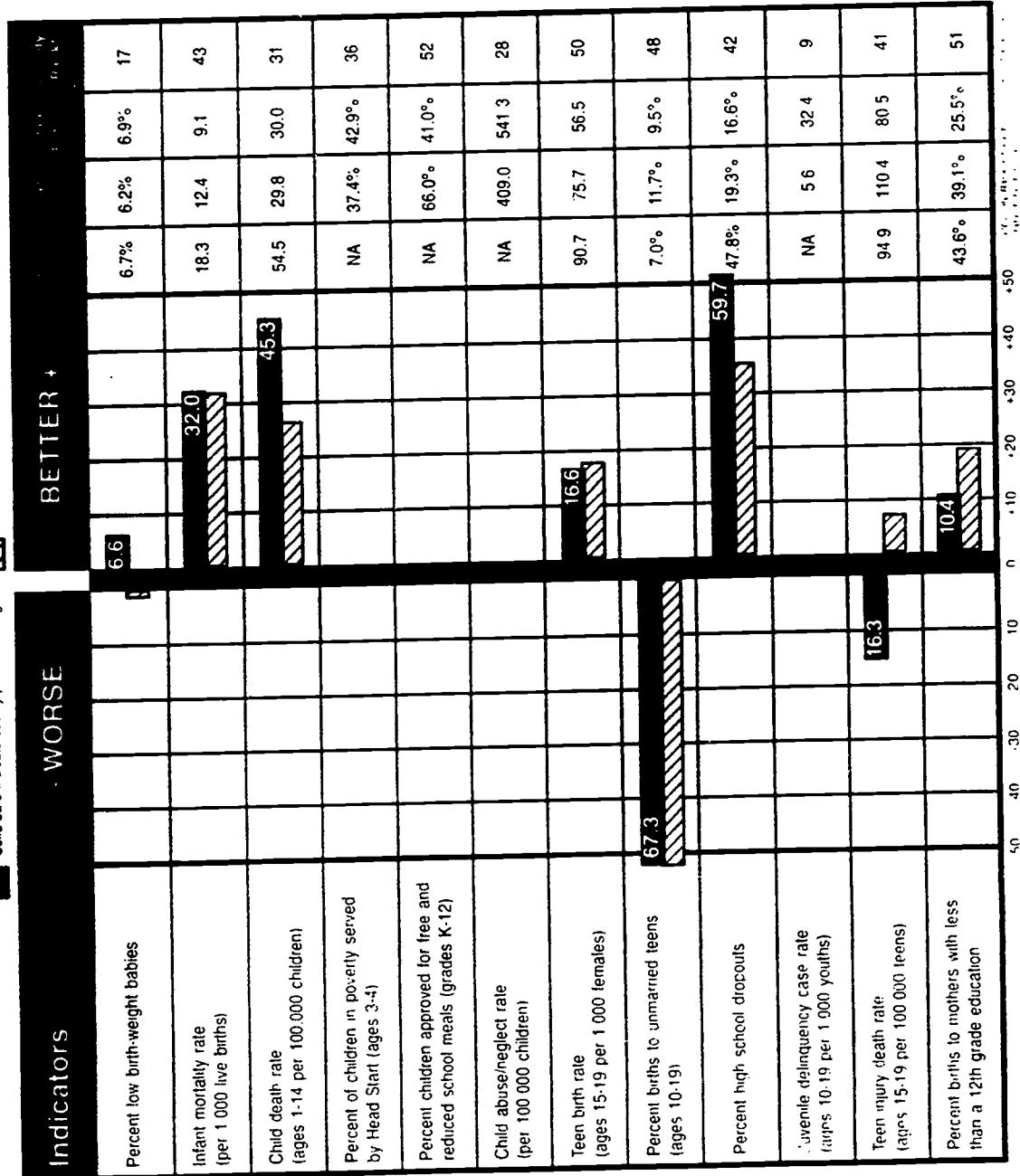


Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Background Facts

Total population	12,245	10,523	-14.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,039	\$4,753	56.4%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	19.3%	27.3%	41.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.1%	66.3%	-12.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	921	934	1.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	808	939	16.2%
Unemployment rate	15.0%	20.1%	34.0%

Background Facts

Total population under age 18	3,997	2,934	-26.6%
Percent population under age 18	32.6%	27.3%	-16.2%
Percent minority population	0.1%	0.2%	67.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.1%	0.3%	581.2%
Percent children in single-parent families	13.2%	19.6%	49.2%
Percent children in poverty	36.0%	46.0%	27.6%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$17,917	\$15,489	-13.6%

55 Ways to make **Kids Count**

Number 51: CHANGE YOUR PLACE OF WORSHIP. Help your church establish a caregiving network.

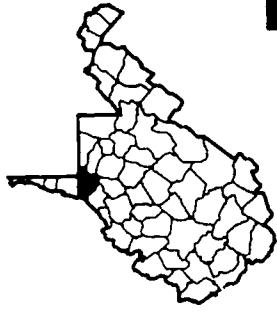
144

W KIDS COUNT

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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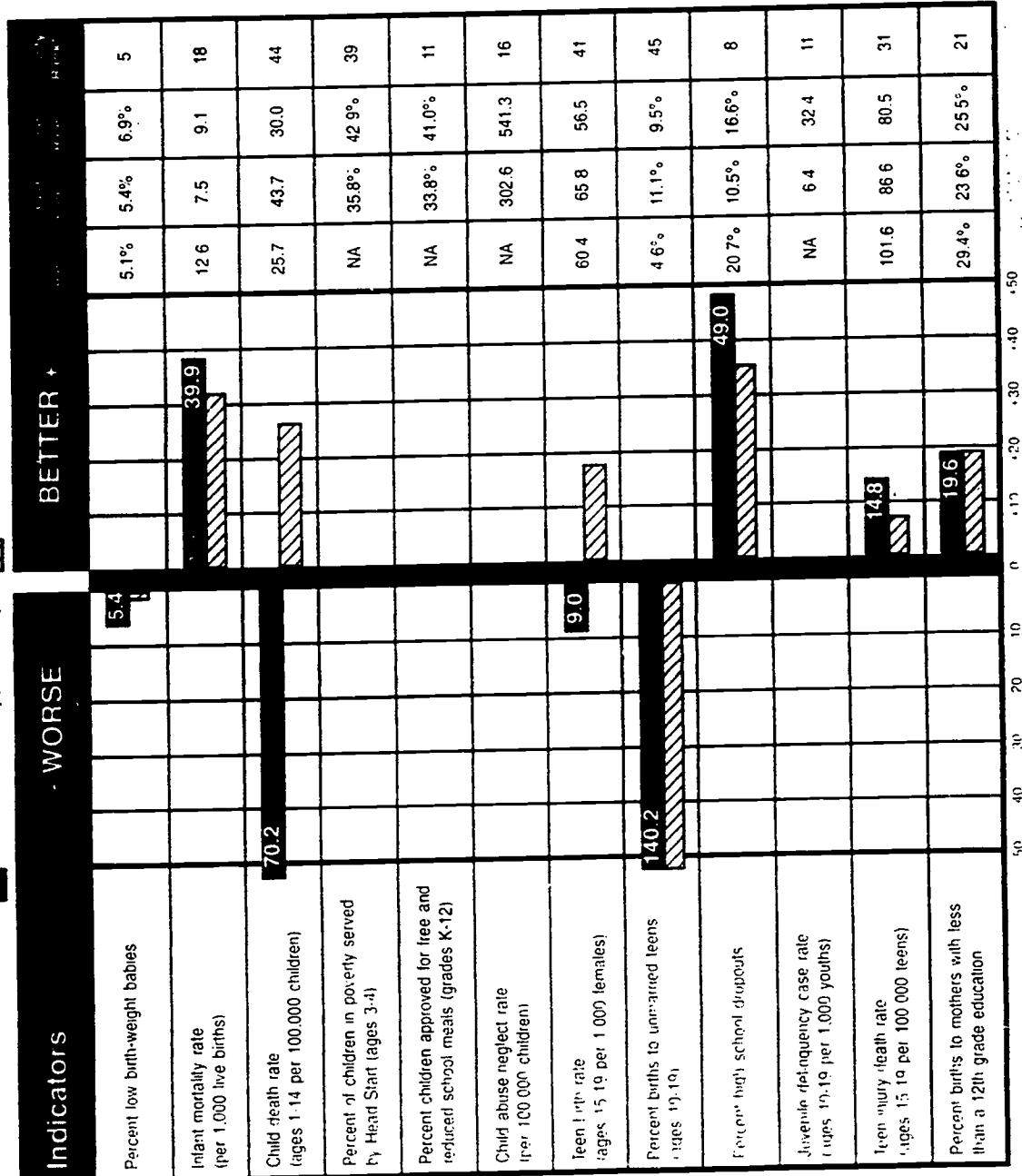
Wetzel County



Percent Change 1980-1991

Solid bars indicate county percent change
 Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Trend Data



Composite County Rank 11

11

Background Facts

Total population	21,874	19,210	-12.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,914	\$4,316	48.1%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	8.4%	14.9%	77.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.3%	73.9%	-1.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,946	1,718	-11.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,703	3,503	29.6%
Unemployment rate	10.1%	10.9%	7.9%

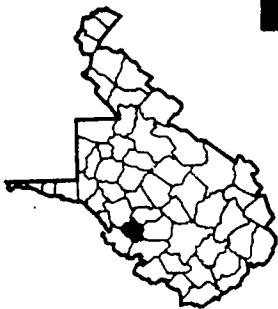
Background Facts

Total population under age 18	6,698	4,957	-26.0%
Percent population under age 18	30.7%	25.7%	-16.3%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.4%	13.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%	0.4%	NM
Percent children in single-parent families	11.4%	15.9%	39.2%
Percent children in poverty	13.7%	26.6%	94.0%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$30,437	\$28,122	-7.6%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 52: CHANGE YOUR PLACE OF WORSHIP. Encourage your place of worship to offer church-sponsored family retreats.

Wirt County



Percent Change 1980-1991

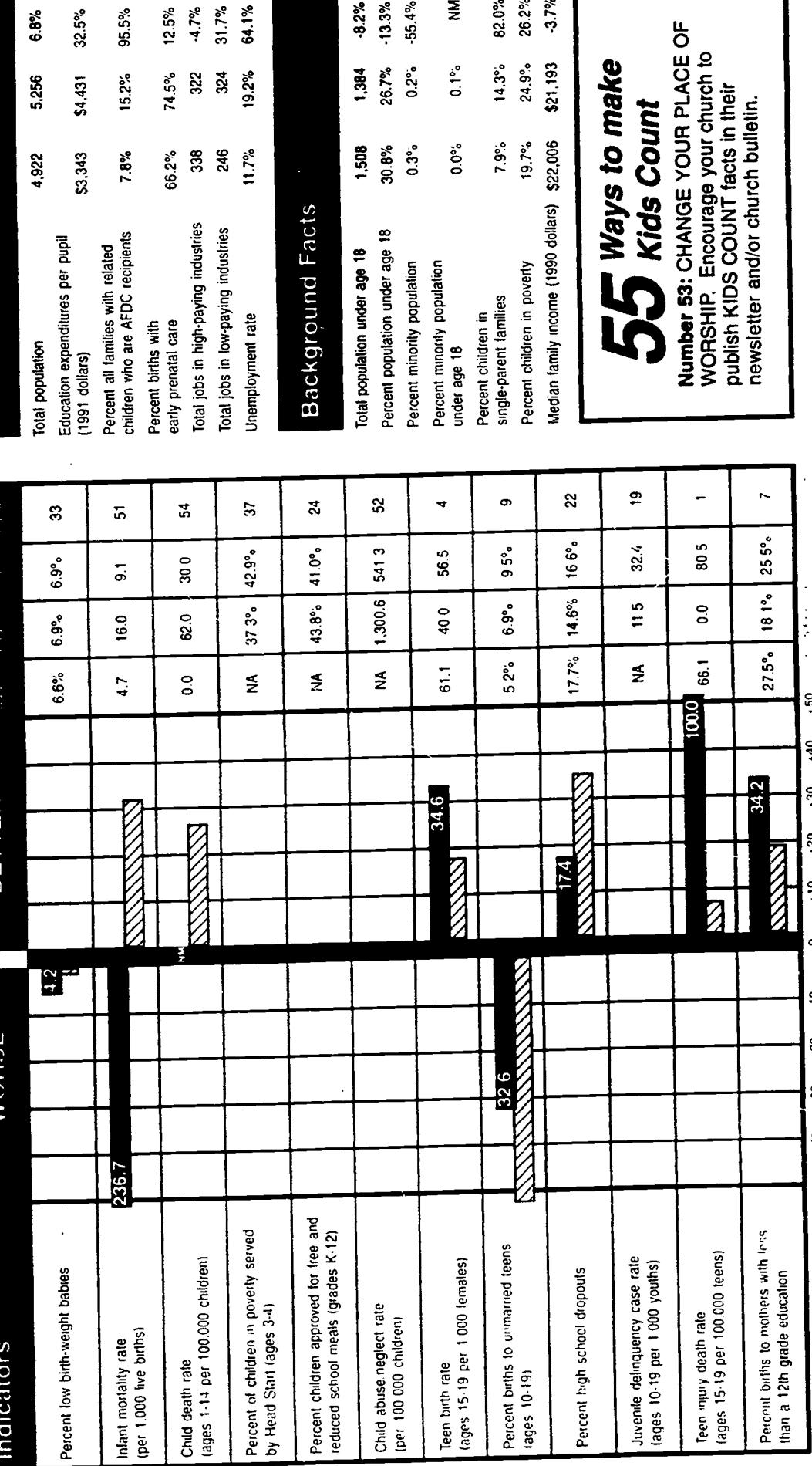
Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change

Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators

BETTER + WORSE



Composite County Rank

24

Background Facts	
Total population	4,922
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$3,343
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	66.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	338
Total jobs in low-paying industries	246
Unemployment rate	11.7%

Background Facts	
Total population under age 18	1,508
Percent population under age 18	30.8%
Percent minority population	0.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.0%
Percent children in single-parent families	7.9%
Percent children in poverty	19.7%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$22,006
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$21,193

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 53: CHANGE YOUR PLACE OF WORSHIP. Encourage your church to publish KIDS COUNT facts in their newsletter and/or church bulletin.

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WV KIDS COUNT

Wood County

Composite County Rank

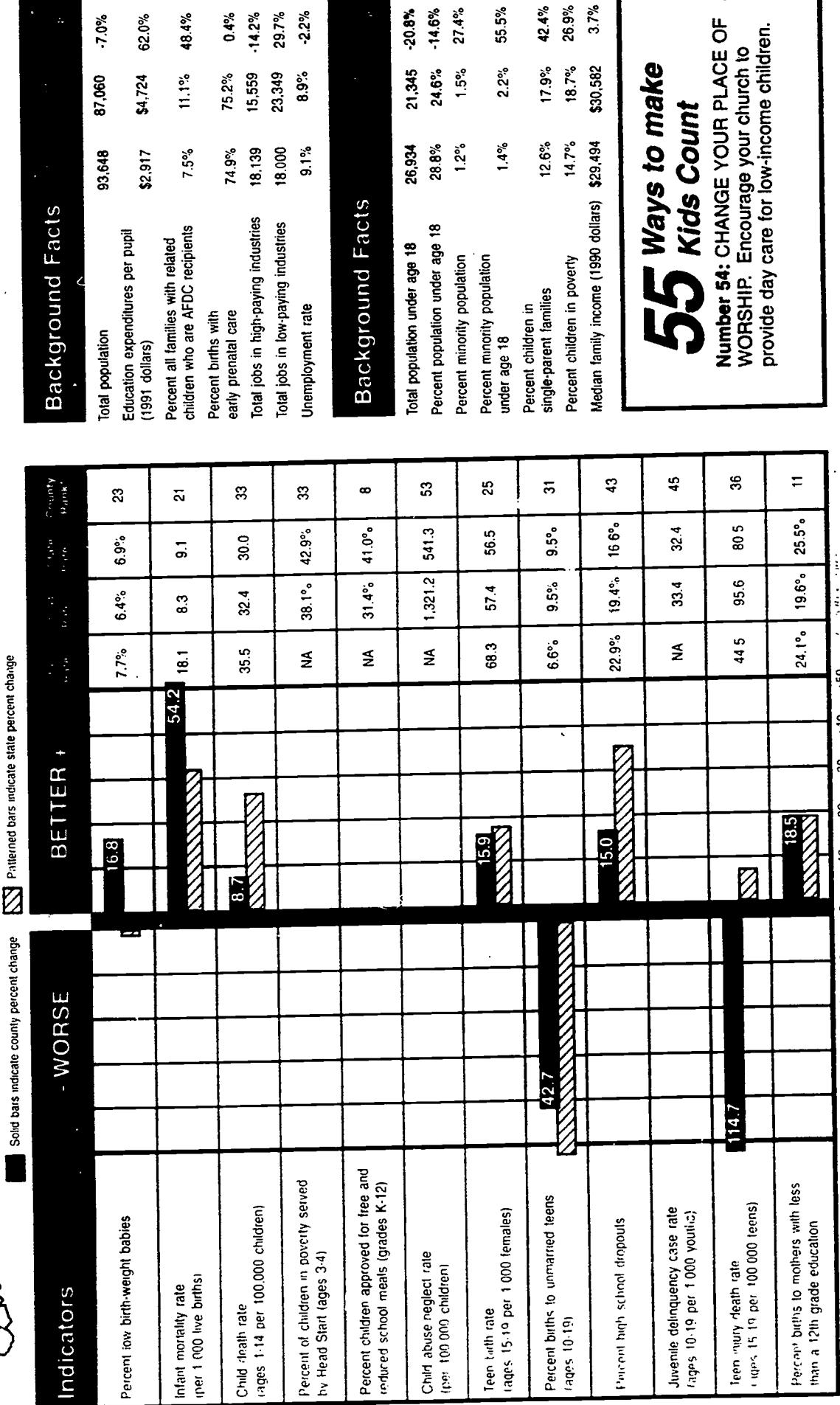
34



Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change



Background Facts

Total population	93,648	87,060	-7.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,917	\$4,724	62.0%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	7.5%	11.1%	48.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	74.9%	75.2%	0.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	18,139	15,539	-14.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	18,000	23,349	29.7%
Unemployment rate	9.1%	8.9%	-2.2%

Background Facts

55 Ways to make **Kids Count**

Number 54: CHANGE YOUR PLACE OF WORSHIP: Encourage your church to provide day care for low-income children.

WV KIDS COUNT

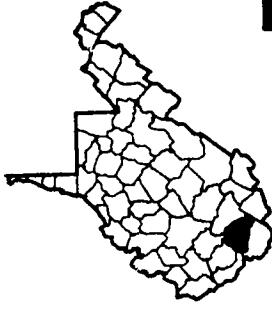
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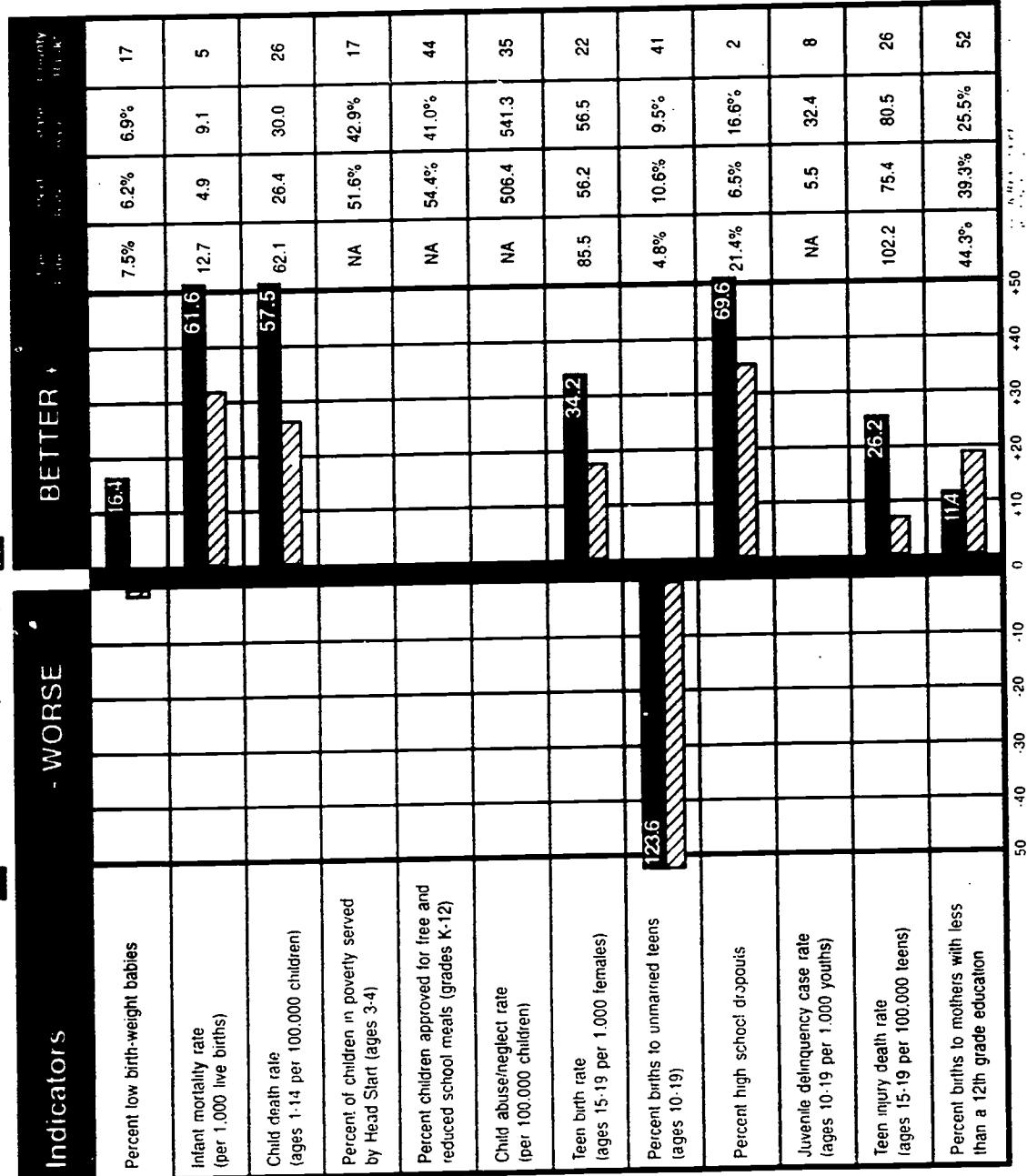
Wyoming County



Percent Change 1980-1991

Trend Data

Solid bars indicate county percent change
 Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Compton County Rank

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Background Facts

	Total population	Total population under age 18	Total population under age 6
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$2,902	\$4,311	48.5%
Percent all families with related children who are AFDC recipients	12.9%	24.6%	90.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	42.7%	64.2%	50.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	6,599	2,750	-58.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,554	2,370	-7.2%
Unemployment rate	12.6%	14.2%	12.7%

Background Facts

	Total population	Total population under age 18	Total population under age 6
Education expenditures per pupil (1991 dollars)	\$35,993	\$28,929	-19.6%
Percent minority population	1.4%	1.1%	-19.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.3%	1.1%	-12.4%
Percent children in single-parent families	10.1%	16.9%	66.8%
Median family income (1990 dollars)	\$27,300	\$20,730	-24.1%

55 Ways to make Kids Count

Number 55: CHANGE YOUR PLACE OF WORSHIP. Start an infant mortality prevention initiative in your house of worship. Call the Southern Regional Project on Infant Mortality (202-624-5897) for information.

WV KIDS COUNT

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

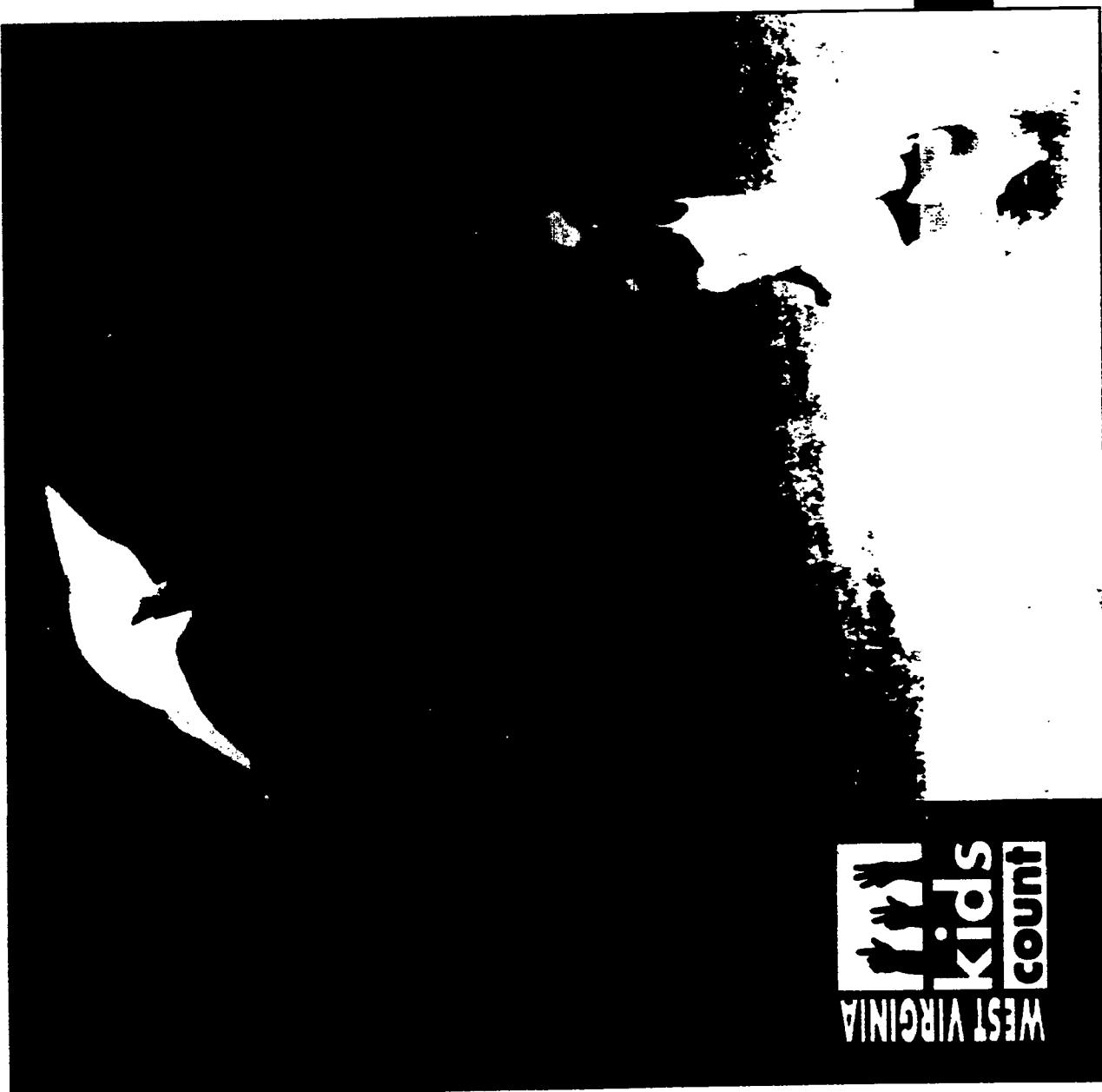
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Appendices

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West Virginia
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Definitions, Methodology And Sources

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RATE (per 100,000 children)

Indicator:

The number of substantiated abuse and neglect cases "open" for further servicing by a social worker per 100,000 children.

How is it Constructed?

At the state and county level, this indicator is a rate per 100,000 children based on 1991-1992 fiscal year data. The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of children under 18 having "open" substantiated abused and neglect cases divided by the total number of children under 18.

Indicator Clarification:

No trend data has been calculated for this indicator due to the unavailability of 1980 data.

Data Sources:

State (1991) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, W.V. National (1991) National Center for Health Statistics, Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol. 42, No. 2, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service, 1993.

CHILD DEATH RATE (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)

Indicator:

The number of deaths due to all causes, of children between the ages of 1-14 years, per 100,000 children.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this variable is a rate per 100,000 children based on a three year

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RATE (per 100,000 children)

Indicator:

causes divided by the total number of children ages 1-14.

National data is based on the number of deaths due to all causes divided by the total number of children ages 1-14 times 100,000. National data is based on 1991 figures.

Indicator Clarification:

Due to the small number of child deaths on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1991 may result in a large percentage change for trend data.

Data Sources:

State (1980, 1991) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, W.V. National (1991) National Center for Health Statistics, Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol. 42, No. 2, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service, 1993.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL (1991 Dollars)

Background Fact:

Current per pupil expenditures based on average daily attendance for public school programs pre-kindergarten through 12th grade expressed in fiscal year 1991-1992 constant dollars.

Indicator Clarification:

Due to the small number of deaths to infants under one year of age on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1991 may result in a large percentage change for trend data.

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INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)

Data Sources:

(1980) WV Department of Education: 1980-1981 Educational Statistics Summary Annual Report, Page 137. (1991) WV Department of Education: Per Pupil Expenditure for Instructional Personnel, 1991-1992.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this variable is a rate per 1,000 live births based on a three year average (1978, 1979, and 1980 for 1980 and 1989, 1990 and 1991 for 1991). The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of infant deaths due to all causes divided by the number of total births.

National data is based on the number of infant deaths occurring in 1991 from all causes divided by the total number of births in 1991 times 1,000.

Indicator Clarification:

Due to the small number of deaths to infants under one year of age on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1991 may result in a large percentage change for trend data.

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Data Sources:
State (1980, 1991) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, W.V.

National (1991) National Center for Health Statistics, Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991. Monthly Vital Statistics Report: Vol. 42, No. 2, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service, 1993.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASE RATE (ages 10-19 per 1,000 youths)

Indicator:

The number of delinquency cases reported per 1,000 youths ages 10-19. These cases include children accused of status offenses, misdemeanors, and felonies.

How is it Constructed?

This variable is a rate per 1,000 youths based on the reporting period of July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992. The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of reported delinquency cases for youths ages 10-19 divided by the total number of youths ages 10-19.

Indicator Clarification:

No trends are calculated for this indicator due to the unavailability of data in 1980. National data is not available at this time.
The same child can be the subject of more than one case over the reporting year; the 8,960 cases reported in this data involved 5,704 different juveniles. This case rate reflects the number of

juvenile delinquency cases that were reported as being handled statewide; it is not an adjudication rate.

Data Sources:

WV Supreme Court of Appeals, Juvenile Justice Committee, Juvenile Delinquency in West Virginia, Annual Report, July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992, Juvenile Justice Data Base, Table IV, Page 14.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1990 Dollars)

Background Fact:

That family income at which fifty percent of all families have a higher income and fifty percent of all families have a lower income. Both 1980 and 1990 median family incomes are expressed in constant 1990 dollars.

How is it Constructed?

The median family income is based on census data. To arrive at the 1980 median family income in 1990 dollars, the 1980 median family income was divided by a deflator of .65.

Background Fact Clarification:

Data for this variable is not updatable for 1991 on the state or county levels and is therefore presented as 1990 data on these levels.

Data Sources:

(1980) Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3C, (Table 74) Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, - Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992, (1990) Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990: Summary Tape File 3C, (Table 107A) Prepared by the

Bureau of the Census, -Washington: The Bureau (WV University of Health Services Research), 1992.

PERCENT ALL FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN WHO ARE AFDC RECIPIENTS

Background Fact:

The percentage of families with related children who receive public assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Unemployed Program (AFDC-U). Eligibility for this program is income based.

How is it Constructed?

To arrive at the percentage, the total of AFDC and AFDC-U cases are divided by the number of families with related children. Families with related children are comprised of married couples with related children, female heads with related children, and male heads with related children. At a state and county level, this background fact is a percentage based on a three year average (FY 78-79, 79-80, 80-81 for 1980 and FY 89-90, 90-91, and 91-92 for 1991.)

Data Sources:

(1980) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Fiscal Year 78-79, 79-80, 80-81; unpublished annual bulletin from Office of Audits, Research and Analysis, (1991) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Fiscal Year 89-90, 90-91, 91-92; unpublished annual bulletin from Office of Audits, Research and Analysis.

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Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

PERCENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN A 12th GRADE EDUCATION

Indicator:

The percentage of all births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three year average (1978, 1979, and 1980 for 1980 and 1989, 1990, and 1991 for 1991). The numerator is number of births to mothers "with less than a 12th grade education" divided by the number of total births.

The national figure is calculated in the same way as state and county figures, but is based on data from one year, 1991.

Indicator Clarification:

The base population is all births to mothers, regardless of age.

Sources:

State (1980, 1991) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, W.V. **National (1991)** National Center for Health Statistics, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol.42, No.3, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service, 1993.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS (ages 10-19)

Indicator:

At a state and county level, this indicator is the percentage of live births which are to unmarried women ages 10-19. At a national level, the percentage represents live births which are to unmarried women under 20 years of age.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three year average (1978, 1979, and 1980 for 1980 and 1989, 1990, and 1991 for 1991). The numerator is the number of births to unmarried teens ages 10-19; the denominator is the total number of births. National data is calculated by dividing the number of births to unmarried teens under age 20 by the total number of births.

Indicator Clarification:

Due to the small number of births to unmarried teens in some counties, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1991 may result in a large percentage change for trend data.

The base population for this indicator is the births to all mothers, regardless of age.

Data Sources:

State (1980, 1991) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, W.V. **National (1991)** National Center for Health Statistics, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol.42, No.3, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service, 1993.

PERCENT BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE

Background Fact:

The percentage of live births that are to women who began prenatal care in the first three months of their pregnancy.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is a percentage, based on a three year average (1978, 1979, and 1980 for 1980 and 1989, 1990, and 1991 for 1991). The numerator for the variable is number of mothers with first trimester care; the denominator is all births with known prenatal care. National data is based on the number of mothers with first trimester care in 1991 divided by the total births with known prenatal care during the same period.

Background Fact Clarification:

Live births to women who did not report the month in which prenatal care was started were excluded from the computation.

This variable does not tell us anything about the quality, frequency, or consistency of care that the mother received during this time. Lack of early prenatal care does not in and of itself cause poor birth outcomes.

Data Sources:

State (1980, 1991) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, W.V. **National (1991)** National Center for Health Statistics, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol.42, No.3, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service, 1993.

Report: Vol. 42, No. 3, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service, 1993.

PERCENT CHILDREN APPROVED FOR FREE AND REDUCED SCHOOL MEALS (grades K-12)

Indicator:

The percent of all enrolled children in grades K-12 who have applied and been approved for free or reduced school meals.

How is it Constructed?

At a county and state level, this variable is a percentage based on 1991-1992 fiscal year data. The numerator is the number of submitted and approved applications for free or reduced price school meals in grades K-12; the denominator is the total student enrollment in grades K-12.

Indicator Clarification:

No trend data has been calculated for this indicator.

The number of children who are eligible for free and reduced school meals is thought to be undercounted since not all eligible persons return the application form. It is estimated that approximately 17% of income eligibles nationally do not apply for free or reduced school meals. While this indicator is being used in lieu of the "Percent Children in Poverty," the actual percentage receiving free or reduced school meals is at higher since eligibility for free school meals is at 130% of poverty and reduced, 185%.

Data Sources:

State (1991) WV Department of Education.

Office of Child Nutrition, Charleston, WV. West Virginia Child Nutrition Programs, Percentage of Need Students, October Fiscal Year 1991-1992.

National (1991) United States Department of Agriculture: Child Nutrition Division, Food and Nutrition Service. Monthly Program Report. October Fiscal Year 1991-1992.

PERCENT CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Background Fact:

The percentage of children under 18 years of age who live in poverty as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$13,360 in 1990.

How is it Constructed?

To arrive at the percent children in poverty, the total number of children below the poverty level are divided by the total number of children under age 18.

Indicator Clarification:

No trend data has been calculated for this indicator.

The number of children who are eligible for free and reduced school meals is thought to be undercounted since not all eligible persons return the application form. It is estimated that approximately 17% of income eligibles nationally do not apply for free or reduced school meals. While this indicator is being used in lieu of the "Percent Children in Poverty," the actual percentage receiving free or reduced school meals will be higher since eligibility for free school meals is at 130% of poverty and reduced, 185%.

Data Sources:

State (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 2

Bureau of the Census. 1980 Census of Population. Characteristics of the Population. Chapter B, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B1. Bureau of the Census, 1983. (1990) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing 1990: Summary Tape File 3C (Table P126)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. - Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

PERCENT CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

Background Fact:

The percentage of "own" children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. "Own" children include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. To arrive at the percent children in single parent families, the total number of children in single parent families were divided by the total number of children under age 18. Single parents are comprised of female headed families and male headed families with no spouse present. Numbers for this formula were based on census data.

Data Sources:

State (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Characteristics of the Population. Chapter D. Detailed Population Characteristics, United States Summary (PC80-1-D1-A), Table 304. Washington: Bureau of the Census (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1984.

(1990) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3C (Table P117)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. - Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. National (1980)

Data Sources:

State (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 2

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(WV). (Tables B12 and B13)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. (1990) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing. 1990: Summary Tape File 1C. (Table P21)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. National (1980)

Bureau of the Census. 1980 Census of Population. Characteristics of the Population. Chapter B. General Population Characteristics. PC80-1-B1. Bureau of the Census. 1983. (1990) 1992 Kids Count Data Book. State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Center for the Study of Social Policy. Suite 503, 1250 Eye Street, NW. Washington, D.C. 20005.

PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Indicator:

The percentage of all students who leave a public school before graduation without transferring to another school.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three year average of school years 1978-1979, 1979-1980, and 1980-1981 for 1980 and 1989-1990, 1990-1991, and 1991-1992 for 1991. This percent is based on the number of dropouts divided by the number of dropouts plus the number of graduates. The number of dropouts is based on grades 7-12 while the number of graduates is for 12th grade only.

Data Sources:

State (1980, 1991) WV Department of Education: unpublished special tabulations by the WV Department of Education. Charleston, WV. National (1991) U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 469, School Enrollment and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1991. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1993.

STATE (1980, 1991) LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

Indicator:

The percentage of live births recorded as low birth-weight. Babies of low birth-weight are those who weigh under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is a percentage based on a three year average (1978, 1979, and 1980 for 1980 and 1989, 1990 and 1991 for 1991).

The numerator for this variable is number of low birth-weight babies; the denominator is total births for all ages. National data is the number of low birth-weight babies in 1991 divided by the total 1991 births for all ages.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three year average of school years 1978-1979, 1979-1980, and 1980-1981 for 1980 and 1989-1990, 1990-1991, and 1991-1992 for 1991. This percent is based on the number of dropouts divided by the number of dropouts plus the number of graduates. The number of dropouts is based on grades 7-12 while the number of graduates is for 12th grade only.

Data Sources:

State (1980, 1991) WV Department of Education: unpublished special tabulations by the WV Department of Education. Charleston, WV. National (1991) U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 469, School Enrollment and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1991. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1993.

DATA SOURCES:

State (1980, 1991) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. National (1991) National Center for Health Statistics. Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol. 42, No. 3, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service, 1993.

PERCENT MINORITY POPULATION

Background Fact:

The percentage of the total population that is identified as minority.

How is it Constructed?

To arrive at percent minority population, the minority population has been divided by the total population. Numbers for this formula were based on 1980 and 1990 census data.

Background Fact Clarification:

Data for this variable is not updatable at the state or county level for 1991 and is therefore presented as 1990 data at these levels.

Indicator Clarification:

While the low birth-weight indicator encompasses two levels of birth-weight, those of moderately low weight and very low-weight, it is those surviving infants of very low birth-weight who research has shown to have notably higher odds of impaired development; this fact can be masked when looking at the two levels of low birth-weight in combination.

Data Sources:

(1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing. 1980: Summary Tape File 1C. (Table 7)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, -Washington. (1992) Bureau of the Services Research, 1992. (1990) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing. 1990: Summary Tape File 1C. (Table P6)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

PERCENT MINORITY POPULATION UNDER AGE 18

Background Fact:

The percentage of the population under age 18 identified as a minority.

How is it Constructed?

To arrive at the percent minority population under age 18, the total minority population under 18 was divided by the total population under 18. Numbers for this formula were based on census data.

Background Fact Clarification:

Data for this variable is not updatable for 1991 on the state or county level and is therefore presented as 1990 data at these levels.

Data Sources:

(1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing. 1980: Summary Tape File 1C (Table P12)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.
(1990) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing. 1990: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table P12)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

PERCENT POPULATION UNDER AGE 18

How is it Constructed?

At the state, county, and national level, this variable is a percentage based on 1993 data. The numerator for this indicator is the number of 3-4 year olds served by Head Start; the denominator is the estimated number of 3-4 year olds in poverty.

Indicator Clarification:

This indicator is based on data from 1993; no trend data has been calculated for this indicator. The reader will also notice that in some counties, the percentage of 3-4 year olds served by Head Start exceeds the percentage of children in poverty; this is due to the fact that guidelines for the program allow up to 10% of those children enrolled in Head Start to exceed the income level.

While the data indicates that at only a certain percentage of eligibles are served by Head Start, one should not assume that full funding of the program for all eligibles would result in 100% participation since some eligibles may choose not to participate or already be participating in some other program.

Data Sources:

State (1993) Department of Health and Human Services. Region III. Administration for Children and Families, Office for Community Programs, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. National (1993) Raw numbers including the number of children in poverty, who are three to four years old, were supplied by the Head Start Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth, and Families, Health and Human Services. The percentage of 3-4 year olds served by Head Start was calculated by Survey Research Center staff.

PERCENT POPULATION UNDER AGE 18

Background Fact:

The percentage of the total population under age 18.

How is it Constructed?

To arrive at the percent population under 18, the population under 18 has been divided by the total population. Numbers for this formula were based on 1980 census data for 1980 and 1990 census data for 1990.

Background Fact Clarification:

Data for this variable is not updatable for 1991 on the county level and is therefore presented as 1990 data at this level.

Data Sources:

(1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing. 1980: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table P10)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: (WV University of Health Services Research). 1992. (1990) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing. 1990: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table P12)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

TEN BIRTH RATE: (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)

Indicator:

The number of live births to teens ages 15-19 per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is a rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 based on a average of 1978,

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1979, and 1980 data for 1989, 1990, 1991, for 1991. The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of teen births to females ages 15-19 divided by the total number of females ages 15-19.

National data is calculated in the same manner except that it is based on 1991 data and not a three-year average.

Indicator Clarification:

The base population for this indicator is the total number of females, ages 15-19.

Data Sources:

State (1980, 1991) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV.

National (1991) National Center for Health Statistics, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991. Monthly Vital Statistics Report: Vol. 42, No. 3, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service, 1993.

TEEN INJURY DEATH RATE (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)

Indicator:

The number of deaths from homicides, suicides and unintentional injuries to teens ages 15-19 years per 100,000 teens.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is a three year average (1978, 1979, and 1980 for 1980 and 1989, 1990, and 1991 for 1991). Each component of the teen injury death rate (homicide,

cide, suicide, and unintentional injuries) is divided by the number of youths ages 15-19 and then multiplied by 100,000. To arrive at the overall teen injury death rate, the three component rates are summed.

The national figure is calculated in the same way as state and county figures, but is based on data from one year, 1991.

Indicator Clarification:

Like the infant mortality and child death rates, this rate does not tell us anything about the quality of life for those teens surviving life-threatening injuries. Due to the small number of teen deaths on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1980 to 1991 may result in a large percentage change for trend data.

Data Sources:

State (1980, 1991) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV.

National (1991) National Center for Health Statistics, Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991. Monthly Vital Statistics Report: Vol. 42, No. 3, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: Public Health Service, 1993.

TEEN INJURY DEATH RATE (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)

Indicator:

The number of deaths from homicides, suicides and unintentional injuries to teens ages 15-19 years per 100,000 teens.

The percentage change in the number of jobs in high-paying industries which a county has gained or lost from 1980 to 1991. Jobs in the mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and financial sectors are classified as "high" paying professions.

Data Sources:

(1980) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, April, 1991. (1991) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1992.

TOTAL JOBS IN LOW-PAYING INDUSTRIES

Background Fact:

The percentage change in the number of jobs in low-paying industries which a county has gained or lost from 1980 to 1991. Jobs in agricultural services, wholesale and retail trade and services sectors are considered as "low" paying professions.

Data Sources:

(1980) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, April, 1991. (1991) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1992.

TOTAL POPULATION

Background Fact:

The total population as reported in the census.

Data Sources:

(1980) Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1980; Summary Tape File 1C. (Table 1) Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. (1991) U.S. Bureau of the Census and Regional Research Institute, West Virginia University, July 1, 1991.

TOTAL JOBS IN HIGH-PAYING INDUSTRIES

Background Fact:

The percentage change in the number of jobs in high-paying industries which a county has gained or lost from 1980 to 1991. Jobs in the mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and financial sectors are classified as "high" paying professions.

Definitions, Methodology and Sources, continued

TOTAL POPULATION UNDER AGE 18

Background Fact:

The total population under age 18 as reported in the 1980 and 1990 Census.

Background Fact Clarification:

Data for this variable is not updatable for 1991 on the county level and is therefore presented as (1991) data at that level.

Data Sources:

(1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 1C. (Table 10)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census.-Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services), 1992.

(1990) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1C. (Table P11)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census.-Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research, 1992.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Background Fact:

The number of people who are actively looking for work but are unemployed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

How is it Constructed?

This variable is a percentage based on the West Virginia Labor Force Statistics annual average, 1991. To calculate the unemployment rate the total number of unemployed persons is divided by the number of persons in the civilian labor force.

Appendix Notes:

Data Sources:
(1980) Bureau of Employment Programs, Prepared by Labor and Economic Research, (BLS series); unpublished special tabulations. (1991) Bureau of Employment Programs, Prepared by Labor and Economic Research, (BLS series); (Data based on March 1992 benchmark.)

How an indicator or background fact was constructed is only presented when staff at the Survey Research Center performed calculations to determine rates or percentages.
Indicator or background fact clarification is provided for those variables needing some explanation about the data; this does not apply to every variable.

Data sources are the same for both state and county unless otherwise specified. When the national data source was different from the state or county source, there are headings specifying different state and national sources; again county sources are the same as state sources unless specified.

National data are presented for the WV KIDS COUNT Indicators and not the Background Facts.

Actual Numbers

Actual Numbers, continued

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West Virginia Task Force on Children, Youth and Families

The Task Force on Children, Youth and Families was formed in February of 1989 to begin a partnership between government and the private sector to support solutions for West Virginia's children. The mission of the Task Force is to improve the lives of West Virginia's children by mobilizing the private and public sector to create prevention and early intervention programs, policies and strategies. Members of the Task Force are among the state's most influential and respected business, labor, community and religious leaders.

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West Virginia University Survey Research Center

The overall mission of the Survey Research Center is to provide an avenue for social and applied research that is in the interest of the state of West Virginia, its people and localities and affiliated organizations.

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WV KIDS COUNT

The West Virginia Task Force on Children, Youth and Families and the Survey Research Center wish to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the WV KIDS COUNT Data Book:

Cabell County Board of Education	Mid-Ohio Valley Health Department	West Virginia Economic Development Council
Campfire Boys and Girls, Tri-River Council	National Association of Social Workers, West Virginia Chapter	West Virginia Head Start Association
Central Child Care of West Virginia	National Council of Jewish Women	West Virginia Hospital Association
Charles Ryan Associates, Inc.	Presbytery of West Virginia	West Virginia Human Resource Association
Committee on Children and Families, West Virginia Legislature	Regional Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenting	West Virginia Labor Federation
Communication Workers of America, Local 2001	Regional Health Advisory Councils	West Virginia Medical Association
Community Action Directors	RESA III	West Virginia Nurse's Association
Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston	Simpson Memorial United Methodist Church (Ethnic Congregations Throughout West Virginia)	West Virginia Parent Involvement Training Project
Eastern Allegheny Council for Human Services, Inc.	United Methodist Child Advocate Network	West Virginia Poverty Group
Family Resource Networks Throughout West Virginia	West Virginia Academy of Pediatricians	West Virginia Rural Development Council
Family Support Council	West Virginia Chamber of Commerce	West Virginia School Administrators Association
Governor's Early Childhood Implementation Commission	West Virginia Coal Association	West Virginia Task Force on Children, Youth and Families Advisory Groups
H. Fahlgren Martin Advertising	West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	West Virginia University Extension
Hardy County Family Issues Task Force	West Virginia Coalition on Food and Nutrition	West Virginia Women's Commission
Junior League of Huntington	West Virginia Council for Community and Economic Development	Women and Children's Hospital, Charleston Area Medical Center

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